



1st UPI International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education

October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-9) EXPLORATION OF MULTICULTURALISM VALUES WITHIN CHILDREN LITERATURE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to describe how multicultural values are explored in Indonesian Children Literature. The method used in this research is the content analysis method used to interpret the literary works. This research data is taken from the literary works that are intended for children which appeared in the 2000s in Indonesia. Based on the data analysis, the researchers found that Children Literature in Indonesia considerably explores multiculturalism values such as gender, religion, ethnicity, race, culture, and economy. In the Children Literature, there are messages to respect each others differences. These differences are illustrated by events, depictions of characters and characterizations, and the languages spoken by characters and authors in literary works.

Keywords: *multicultural values, Indonesian children literature, exploration*

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(ABS-104) BUILDING A CULTURE OF LITERACY WITH A CULTURAL APPROACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract. Interesting in reading and writing Indonesians increasingly declining, as described in the research results in the faild of literacy conducted by the Central Connecticut State University di New Britain, Conn, Amerika Serikat, that put the five countries on the best position i.e. Finlandia, Norwegia, Islandia, Denmark, dan Swedia (The Jakarta Post, 12 Maret 2016). Data presented by the BPS in 2006 shows that the community chose 85.9 percent watching television than reading or writing. Of research and data presented here's government throught the school encouraged Gerakan Literasi Sekolah (GLS). With the goal of keeping foster a culture of literacy in the schools, as well as fostering the interest of students to read and write. Cultural literacy should be implanted since early childhood. With the approach of cultural habits and this is late students can dig up information and knowledge through reading and pours ideas or the idea through the work or writing.

Keywords: *Literacy, cultural approach*

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(ABS-107) THE DEPICTION OF A PARTICULAR SOCIETY IN PHUOC'S THE CELESTIAL KING PHU DONG AND THE IRON HORSE

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Abstract. This paper observes how a particular society in a folktale are accentuated. The society is mentioned as a society in a particular region in Vietnam. The folktale is a legend. This paper wants to find out whether the society plays particular significant roles in the folktale. The analysis was conducted by two respects. First, the plot of the folktale is perused by the classification proposed by Booker (2004). The plots reveal the prominent roles of the society by the sets of causal relationships. The society is depicted as the group causing some phenomena and the group receiving the effect as well. Second, the thematic structure analysis of the texts (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004) corroborates the plot analysis. The thematic structures of the texts disclose how the choice of theme and rheme puts the society as the message departure points. The thematic structure analysis scrutinizes the structures of the clauses in the texts as well as the thematic structure of the folktale holistically. Overall, the society's roles are significant in the folktale. This paper does not discuss dominance by any groups in the folktale. The analysis only presents the prominence of the society in the folktale's story development. In addition, the paper does not draw any generalization suggesting that the depiction of the society might represent the society in reality. Hopefully, the paper might exemplify a way in examining literary works by employing linguistic toolkits, and become a milestone in conducting wider and broader scope of study.

Keywords: *Folktale; Plot; Thematic Structure*

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(ABS-135) THE PROFILE OF INDONESIAN CHILDREN AUTHORS AND ITS IMPLICATION TOWARDS LITERACY AFFIRMATION

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the profile of Indonesian children authors. The data of the study are the best five of children story writing works entitled NT LMCA (Naskah Terbaik Lomba Menulis Cerita Anak) which are selected purposively. This study employs document analysis consisting of repetitive reading, categorizing, tabulating, and data inferencing. From the data analyzed, it is found that (1) there are more female authors in comparison with male, (2) ones ranging from ten to eleven years old; (3) all the authors have reading and writing interests; (3) most of them come of Java; (4) most of them go to public schools; and (5) they have father with a variety of professions. The implication of this study is that there needs to be literacy optimalization for male authors, students in MI (Madrasah Ibtidaiyah) or Islamic Primary School, and for those living outside Java island.

Keywords: *profile, Indonesian children authors, literacy affirmation*

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(ABS-145) CHILDREN LITERATURE IN VIRTUAL MEDIA: THEMES AND NARRATIVE STRUCTURE OF ONLINE SHORT STORIES PUBLISHED BY PENULISCILIK.COM

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Abstract. Virtual media has a lot of effects on literature, one of which is that people can easily find canon literary works or even fictions uploaded into internet by anyone. Some people make a certain virtual site to publish literary texts, including children's literature. A number of websites display canon literary works from various countries, but others prefer to accept and then publish any fiction composed by any writer, one of which is penuliscilik.com, founded in 2015. This research tries to uncover the themes presented in online children stories in penuliscilik.com, especially the newest ones published in September 2017. Besides that, I will also study the pattern of the narrative structure, based on narrative theories from Laurence Perrine. The elements of the narrative structure being investigated are plot, characterization, setting, and perspective. This study is aimed to find the selected themes the writers and the administrator of the site chose to publish, and the common narrative structure the writers applied to deliver their ideas.

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(ABS-167) GOING BEYOND CELEBRATORY MULTICULTURALISM: A SELF-REFLECTIVE CHILDREN STORY PROJECT

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Abstract. Among the few Indonesian children stories out in the market nowadays that talk about differences and tolerance, most have not gone beyond the mere perspective of celebratory multiculturalism. Children are indeed invited to recognize and celebrate differences; however, in a political situation where issues of intolerance are used to win political gains, celebrating multiculturalism seems to be inadequate. As argued by most children literature scholars, children story books are strong tools to (re)build the younger generation's understanding of differences and help them to articulate ways to react toward these differences. It helps them to create new spaces in their everyday lives to be able to have an engaging conversation with those who come from a different cultural background with them. The main focus of this article is to explore how children story books in Indonesia, particularly in urban settings like Jakarta, could accommodate children's creativity and self-reflectivity in understanding differences while going beyond celebrating multiculturalism. From our preliminary research on multiple numbers of children story books released since 2014 and our community service program in which we compile a module with several stories and activities that evoke children's participation in recognizing that every group or individual has different values (without enforcing one's identity to others), this article aims to problematize and examine the reflective process of each stage (preliminary research and the community service program) in order to propose the most effective narrative strategies and story-telling methods, which would be constructive tools for Indonesian children literature practitioners and scholars.

Keywords: *children literature, narrative strategies, celebratory multiculturalism*

Categorized in *Children Literature*



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(ABS-180) USING LITERATURE TO DEVELOP TOLERANCE IN FIRST GRADER STUDENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract. This paper elaborates how literature is expected not only to entertain the first grader students of primary school but also it is used as a device to spread tolerance. The intolerant cases in Indonesia which become the spotlight of public today, make us aware of how important character education in building the people's tolerance is. For some reasons, intolerance start to invade the social sphere particularly through education. The learning value start early. If from the beginning children are taught to be intolerant, they would be intolerant. If they are taught to be tolerant, they will be a tolerant child. In this case, first grader is the phase when they start to develop their character. Therefore, character educations that aims to develop the student's tolerant is important. For first grader student, the character education should be taught in attractive method to make them interested. One of the method is introducing children's literatures which carry tolerance values. The teacher can delivering the moral value not only by read the story for the student but also by using the role play to make them interested. Not only that, the teacher could stimulate the student to conceive the tolerance value by engaging the student into a discussion after listening to the story.

Keywords: *Tolerance; Literature; First grader primary school*

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(ABS-264) MINANGKABAU CHILDREN CARITO INHERITANCE IN GLOBALIZATION ERA

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Abstract. This article was made since there is phenomenon in the society where not many children knows traditional stories anymore. They are more familiar with stories from outside culture than stories from their own environment. In Minangkabau, these kind of stories were commonly named children carito whereas this carito almost disappear in the society since there were many active heir died. If this condition is left alone, there is a chance that Minangkabau children carito will not be known anymore by the future generation. That is why, it is needed a heritance that follows the current development.

Minangkabau children carito were obtained by doing interview with informants that still remember these carito. Then, related to the heritance problem, questionnaire were spread around to see what sort of activities that has been done to conserve children carito in their environment and to see what other ways appropriate with the current technology to maintain these carito.

From the interview, it was founded there were Minangkabau children carito that are lost, half remembered and still intact ones remembered in the society's memory. In the meantime, from the questionnaire analysis, it was founded there is Minangkabau children carito that uses technology and there were also inheritance using various method so those carito still survives. Furthermore, there was also offers that can be done so these children carito can be known to the future generation later on.

Keywords: *Inheritance, Minangkabau children carito, Globalization, Memory, Technology*

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(ABS-219) TO PROMOTE CHARACTER EDUCATION USE SUNDANESE CHILDRENS LITERATURE

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Abstract. In this research "To Promote character education Use Sundanese childrens Literature . The problem of the research are formulates :1) what is the character education on Sundanese childrens Literature and 2) How to Use Sundanese childrens Literature To Promote character education. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative with content analysis. The data in this research obtained through of study literature with described the structure of the story, social aspect, and value of character education of figures.

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(ABS-300) THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEREST AND INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE IN CHILDREN BY PARENTS AT HOME

(Study on SDIT Student of Al-Irsyad Al-Islamiyyah Bandung in 2016)

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Abstract. The first literacy or which is better known as *Calistung* (read-write-count) is one of the skills that is very important in supporting the learning achievement of children who enter to the formal studies at elementary school. Unfortunately, the various of studies show that the first literacy skills of elementary school in this country are still apprehensive. One of the reason is the lack of parental support, especially for some mothers in providing assistance and stimulating their children effectively. This study aims to describe how the first literacy development at home in the family context. Data were collected through interviews and observations to obtain information on how mothers stimulate the children's interests and skills on *calistung* skills. Informants in this study amounted to ten people. They are the parents of grade 1 to 3 of SDIT Al-Irsyad Al-Islamiyyah Bandung. This study resulted in the finding that the facilities in the developing of interest and the ability of the first literacy of children process at home have been utilizing the media especiallya in the form of story books and multimedia technology, such as television and computer. The Mothers have also been involved in the literacy activities. The housewife is more routinely engaged in the literacy activities than working mother. However, the maternal-child interaction in literacy activities are still dominated by directive interactions. Based on the research result, it can be recommended that the development of mother skill is as a facilitator to improve the quality of literacy activities.

Keywords: *interest, skills, the first literacy.*

Categorized in *children literature*



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(ABS-1) SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF
FEMALE DETECTIVE AS TEAM LEADER ON AMERICAN
TELEVISION: THE CASE OF AMERICAN TELEVISION POLICE
PROCEDURAL language DRAMA SERIES THE CLOSER (TNT, 2005-
2012)

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Abstract. Being attached to the American South, Southern hospitality is one of the characters that define the South as a geographic entity. The South, particularly the Old South, has been historically characterized by a reputation for hospitality that makes it distinct from the other American regions. Then being attributed to the residents of the South, southern hospitality becomes a tradition handed down from generation to generation. Southerners strongly hold the inherited, established, customary pattern of hospitable behavior. They take pride in being characterized as warm and welcoming, generous and openhearted, as well as gracious and friendly. Southern hospitality has given rise to southern stereotypes, and American television has long been a medium to see how the stereotypes are utilized in the representation of characters. The police procedural drama series *The Closer*, which aired on American cable television Turner Network Television (TNT) for seven seasons from 2005 to 2012, is a popular example of American television program that utilizes and exploits stereotypes of southern hospitality in the representation of its main female detective character as a team leader. Using concepts of denotation and connotation of Roland Barthes' semiotics, we argue that southern hospitality stereotypes are utilized and exploited to function as a textual strategy that is confined within the substantial efforts to sustain the ideologies of femininity because the representation is considered an intrusion to the familiar patterns of the established police procedural as subgenre of masculine detective genre. They are utilized and exploited to enhance the main female detective leader's femininity to counterbalance the masculine qualities of her leadership. However, we also argue that incorporating southern hospitality stereotype in the representation of a female detective as a team leader provides a more empowering alternative of the representation of a female detective protagonist on American television. It is because it opens up the possibility of representing a woman (detective) leader who can be masculine enough to do her job, and at the same time refuse to abandon or compromise her femininity.

Keywords: *Southern hospitality stereotypes, American television police procedural drama series, female detective leader, masculine leadership, femininity*

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(ABS-25) ADDRESS TERMS IN JAPANESE, INDONESIAN AND SUNDANESE AS POLITENESS STRATEGY -A FOCUS ON ITS USE IN 'APOLOGY' AND 'MISUNDERSTOOD' SITUATIONS-

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to compare the use of address terms in intercultural context, which are in Japanese, Indonesian and Sundanese. And to analyse the tendency of their function as politeness strategy. The data on this research were collected by Discourse Completion Test, which investigated eight apology scenes focused on human relations and situations difference. The objects of this study are 60 Japanese Native Speakers, 58 Indonesian Native Speaker and 54 Sundanese Native Speakers. Address terms collected from the data then categorized into “Terms of self” and “Address terms”. The result suggested that the address terms used in three languages had different function as politeness strategy. The Indonesian and Sundanese uses “terms of self” and “address terms” in various numbers and expressions to show their consideration to the addressee, while on the contrary, Japanese avoids or uses less of “terms of self” and “address terms” to express their consideration to the addressee. And it became clear that in Japanese and Sundanese “terms of self” and “address terms” uses mainly influenced by the power relation (*jougekankei*), while in Indonesian its uses influenced both by power relation and familiarity (*shinsokankei*). Moreover, as politeness strategy, Japanese native speakers tend to minimize the use of address terms as an attempt to maintain addressee’s negative face as negative politeness strategy, while Indonesian and Sundanese native speakers used address terms as positive politeness strategy to maintain their addressee’s positive face.

Keywords: *Address Term, Term of Self, Politeness Strategy, Apology Situation, Misunderstood Situation*

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(ABS-38) REPRESENTATION OF MULTICULTURALISM IN THE BU LINDA VERSION OF BUKALAPAK COMMERCIAL

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Abstract. Indonesia is a multi-ethnic country where people's identities are categorized into, for example Javanese, Sumatran, Chinese, based on their phenotypical characteristics. Unfortunately, Indonesian people of Chinese descent have for long been historically marginalized since the first ethnic cleansing by the Dutch in Java in 1749. Since then, Chinese-Indonesians have been targets of social enmity, which peaked to a massive scale during the May 1998 riot (Hoon, 2006). The Bukalapak commercial video, entitled Bu Linda, is one of the efforts that have been made to neutralize such a racist sentiment. This qualitative study focuses on the pro-multiculturalism strategy of propaganda in the Bu Linda commercial video. The study is informed by Hall's (1997) and Hoon's (2006) approaches, as well as by Greenblatt's notion of Culture (1998). Pratista's theory of cinematography is also explored as a tool to analyze the structure of the commercial video. The study concludes that: (1) the Bu Linda commercial video is a representation of the Indonesian multicultural society, as reflected in the identity fusion that is portrayed among the characters Ari (Javanese), Mario (Ambonese), and Bu Linda (Chinese); (2) the Bu Linda commercial video is a strategy used by Bukalapak to draw public sympathy and concern for the unity among Indonesian people.

Keywords: *Identity, Commercial, Multiculturalism*

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-40) REPRESENTATION OF RACE AND MASCULINITY IN RICHARD KYLE'S VERSION OF NIVEA COMMERCIAL VIDEOS

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Abstract. The article discusses the representation of race and masculinity in two Nivea Men commercial videos which present Richard Kyle as the commercial star. The Nivea Men series products promoted in the videos are Nivea Men Acne Control Brightening Facial Foam and Nivea Men Deodorant. The discussion is approached through the perspectives of race, gender, and semiotics. Employing a descriptive-qualitative method, this study also considers McClintock's theory of fetishism (as discussed in Priyatna, 2013), Vacker and Key's theory of ideal masculinity (1993), and Barthes' theory of myth (2004). The study finds that the videos suggest a racist ideology, which is represented by the white shirt worn by Richard Kyle and the mirror as a reflection of a desire to be white. In addition, the idea of racism in the videos is also related to the notion of masculinity suggested by the choice of actors to star in the videos, namely Richard Kyle—as a representation of whiteness—and Bambang Pamungkas—as a representation of non-whiteness.

Keywords: *Race, Masculinity, Commercial, Nivea Men*

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(ABS-75) REPRESENTATION OF PHILOSOPHY LIFE THE DAYAK KALIMANTAN WEST PEOPLE THROUGH USING SYMBOLS OF BETELIN SHELL IN GAWAI DAYAK RITUAL

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Abstract. The Dayak tribe in West Kalimantan is one of the tribes known for its uniqueness and persistence in holding and carrying out traditions derived from their ancestors. One tradition that continues to grow even growing today is the Dayak Gawai ritual. The Dayak Gawai ritual is an expression of the Dayak peoples gratitude for the harvested rice yields. At the time of the implementation of the Dayak Gawai ritual, there is one offering that is always used, namely whiting. This research will examine philosophical meanings of betelin shell and how this philosophy works in Dayak life in general in West Kalimantan. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with semiotic approach. The data in this research is Gawai Dayak ritual. Sources of data in this research is the process of ritual Gawai Dayak, while data collection using observation and recording techniques.

Keywords: *Representation, Life Philosophy, Gawai Dayak Ritual, and Sekapur Sirih Symbol*

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(ABS-89) STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF INDIGENOUS VALUES

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the dimensions of local wisdom in the structure of the form and content of Sedekah Bumi Made traditions. The theory of the disclosure of local wisdom used is the theory of folklore, semiotics, and culture. This research includes the type of qualitative research of ethnographic models. The data of this study are the oral discourses of the Sedekah Bumi traditions, records of tradition, and customary ritual ceremonies photographed through the text, co-text, and context structure. These data were obtained through traditional ceremonial ritual receptions, informant data, and recording data. The results of the discussion are known that the structure of the form includes oral story texts, the dietary syllabic stress context that incorporates traditional rituals, and cultural context, situation, ideology, social. Meanwhile, the content structure includes the value of character education and cultural norms. Based on more in-depth discussion, it can be seen that both structures contain four dimensions of local wisdom, namely local knowledge, local skills, local resources, and local social processes.

Keywords: *Local wisdom, Structure of form and content, Sedekah Bumi Made tradition*

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(ABS-96) K-POP CULTURE AND THE PERSONALITY OF INDONESIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract. Aspects discussed in this research was about the K-pop culture ranging from the discussion of the definition, the emergence of K-pop culture, the process of K-pop culture formation in Indonesia, factors affected the K-pop culture preferred by the society, the effect of K-pop culture towards the personality of the society. In this research, the systematic used descriptive method in which the author used relevant articles, news, books and internet addresses as the source of writing. This K-pop culture research used descriptive qualitative method with phenomology approach by Edmund Hüssel and Martin Heidegger. The benefits of K-pop culture research was to explore the informations about K-pop culture more deeply, to explore the factors of K-pop culture developed in Indonesia and to determine the impact of K-pop culture in the personality of Indonesian society and able to change the better mindset and personality of the society on the K-pop culture which entered Indonesia. The writing of this research was expected to increase the insight of the society regarding K-pop culture and the importance of selecting K-pop culture which were able to impact the mindset of Indonesian society.

Keywords: *Culture, K-POP, media, personality*

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-146) A MAPPING ON THE MYTHS BUILDING ABOUT WILDLIFE HUNTING, TRADE AND POSSESSION IN ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION: A STUDY OF WILDLIFE TRADE IN WEST JAVA

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Abstract. The easiness of information distribution that provided by digital technology has encouraged people to share issues or build particular myths. One of them is the myths building about possessing wildlife. In Indonesia, many online media, as well as social media accounts, appear to promote wildlife hunting, either just for showing up or even for commercial trading. This has created myths amongst common people about the favorable social status of exotic animal owners. Nevertheless, the myths are actually opposing the efforts regarding ecosystem sustainability protection.

This article discusses a case study about myths that were built by wildlife hunters and traders in West Java on online and social media. Using the environmental communication theories as well as cultural studies, this study looks at the level of media literacy of the hunters and traders, which potentially creates contra-productive understanding toward environmental conservation efforts.

From the study's results, it could be concluded that digital media technology has contributed significantly in influencing people to approve the wildlife hunting and possession. Furthermore, the fast distribution of the information has brought people into a conversation about financial benefits and valuable social status, which diverted them from the important issue of animal protection as part of ecosystem sustainability. This study recommends all relevant parties to develop proper media literacy for all communities, not only on the side of technological usage but also in terms of the responsibility to share constructive and useful information.

Keywords: *myths, wildlife hunting, wildlife trading, online media, social media*

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-147) ANALYZE HOAX FROM ITS HUMOR ASPECT

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Abstract. Recently, hoaxes have become the center of attention, both within society, as well as government, and often become a trending topic among netizens in social media, because it is perceived as a threat that can divide the national unity. Actually, what is a hoax, to such a danger? In fact, hoax has existed since ancient times and is one aspect of culture in every nation. Literally, the hoax means deceptive, which, if used for profit, can harm, so-called non-satirical hoax, and vice versa, if used only for joke, can serve as an entertainment called satirical hoax. In this paper will be discussed about satirical hoaxes, to see the elements of humor contained in it, so that can be seen which parts that distinguish it with non-satirical hoax. In analyzing this hoax, this article uses structuralism methods that make the text a research corpus, and analytical descriptive method, which describes the assumed texts containing hoaxes, then analyzes the aspects of humor contained therein, using the theory of hoax and humor

Keywords: *hoax, humor. Culture*

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(ABS-156) CULTURAL IDEOLOGY OF PENCAK SILAT FOR A NATIONAL CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT: RETHINKING THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF PS COMMUNITUY

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Abstract. PencakSilat is one of the Indonesian cultures which comprise of four aspects as a unit, namely: the mental-spiritual, martial arts aspects, and sport aspects. The fourth aspect reflects the rules, as follows: restraint, ways of self-defense, art movements and sportsmanship. Emphasizing on the mental-spiritual martial arts aspects, and sport aspects should be applied both in the process of training and at matches. Mental and spiritual aspect affected the level of faith and devotion to the Almighty a God and enables the practitioners to adapt the social and cultural environment. Self-defense aspect is more directed at self-control, honesty, discipline, and emotional intelligence. The aspect of art is more directed at human's basic characters such as being care, lovely, and faithful to national culture. The aspect of sport is oriented on the desirability of promoting a healthy lifestyle both the body and spirit and the development of the sportsmanship values.

Keywords: *ideology pencak silat, conflict resolution*

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(ABS-188) THE COMMUNICATION ACCOMMODATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE IN SINGKAWANG

Mitra Wulandari

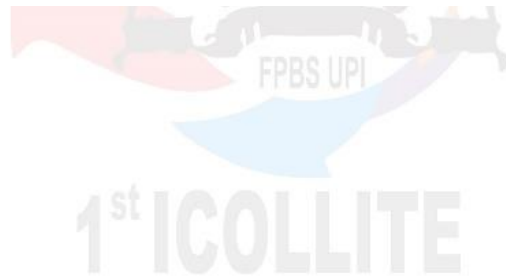
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Abstract. The spread of Chinese people in Indonesia has been going on for a long time. This research aims to describe the language contact between the Chinese society and the local residents in Singkawang. However, one of the ways to understand cultural and language integration is by using communication accommodation approach of Howard Giles who divide it into convergence and divergence. This research came with the assumption that the Chinese in Singkawang can accommodate their Khek language with Malay or Bahasa for the reason of social acceptance and avoiding an ethnic conflict. They keep their mother tongue as well as identity and adapt well.

Keywords: *communication accommodation, Chinese, language*

Categorized in *Cultural studies*





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(ABS-216) THE CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION NGARUAT LEMBUR RASI FM RADIO (CASE STUDY ON VILLAGE CISEWU DISTRICT GARUT)

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Abstract. RASI FM is a community radio that organizes and broadcasts the tradition of ngaruat lembur. This radio has done documentation from the start searching data until the type. To analysis, this is analysis devoted to the process of documentation of the Ngaruat Lembur tradition by RASI FM. The research method used a qualitative method through case study approach. The result of this research is that RASI FM documenting the tradition is a ngaruat lembur through the recording and management process. Recording activities start from gathering information through interviews and recording of data for broadcast materials and audio-visual documentation flow. Management activities include data collection, data storage, and data preservation. Under this documentation process, we produce a model of cultural documentation process that shows the role of community radio in lifting the traditions of village communities through cultural documentation. The conclusion of this research is, RASI FM does not have maintenance form of digital-based audio-visual documentation. However, RASI FM, has become a forum for the transfer in the traditional information in the Cisewu Village community.

Keywords: *RASI FM; community of radio; tradition of ngaruat lembur; culture of documentation*

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(ABS-221) FC. BARCELONA: (HOW MUCH) MORE THAN A CLUB (?)

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Abstract. With its slogan of *Més que un club* - in Catalan meaning “More than a Club”-, FC. Barcelona has always been a strong supporter of the Catalans since the beginning of the 20th century. During General Franco’s dictatorship government (1939 – 1975) in Spain, when the Catalans were repressed and marginalized, going to Camp Nou stadium to watch a game was also a chance to show a sign of opposing the central government (Madrid). The stadium was a shrine where the ritual of worshipping a nation was shown; a place to show the spirit of freedom and independence; when the Catalans could not fight the central government through a “real” war, then soccer was the medium to rally support from people all over the world. At that time, the club held a unique position as Franco used the club for his own purposes of governance, while the Catalan nationalists used it for their own partisan ends (Burns, 2015: xi). Finally, starting the end 20th centuries, there has been a new dimension of struggle the club is going through to keep their existence as one of the biggest soccer clubs in the world, in which this paper is analyzing using Barthes’ semiotic approach. This will prove that the myth engulfing the club is way more than a symbol of freedom and independence for the Catalans, and how the club is in fact coopted by some other power, as what Sennet (2006) called new capitalism.

Keywords: *FC. Barcelona, Catalans, struggle for freedom, Catalonia’s independence, New Capitalism, Myth, Semiotics*

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-231) A CUP OF TEA IN BANJARNESE : POLITENESS WHEN RECEIVING GUESTS

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Abstract. In Banjarnese, they provide the best service when people visit their home. They still follow the motto guest is king in life, includes to serve drinks for guests. They have the rule to serve a cup of drink for guests. It has a high value a cultural inside. This study aims to describe cultural values containing while serving something to a guest. This current study is an empirical research discussing the interaction of Banjarnese home that associates to politeness strategy. The data was taken when researchers visited Banjarnese. The study involved Banjarnese aged 45-60 years old. The conversation is audio visual record and then transcribed using Audiotranskripsi (F4) program. They were analyzed qualitatively by communication ethnography Hymes (1962). Data were interpreted by politeness strategy theory (Leech, 1993). This research shows the local wisdom when Banjarnese serve tea for their guests. It shows that Banjarnese who live in Indonesia has various cultural richness.

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(ABS-267) GENDER STUDY, CHARACTER, AND IDEOLOGY IN TARLING SONGS ENTITLED ANIMAL IDIOM

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Abstract. This study examines the gender, character, and ideology that exist in the Tarling song entitled animal idiom. Tarling itself is a regional music genre that developed around the North Coast of Cirebon and Indramayu, West Java. When listened carefully, the contents of these songs tend to be known to tell about the behavior of men. In this case, the contents of the song will be described starting from the gender representation that seems to be male and female. In addition, the interaction between men and women relates to the character of the animals used as the title. Finally the ideological content in the songs is based on the reality that is in the midst of the listener community. These three matters are studied using Semiotics interpretation approach. In this case, the lyrics of Tarling songs entitled animal idioms became the main data being studied. Through the Ethnolinguistic approach, all data obtained are then described qualitatively interpretatively. Thus it is finally known that there is a gender bias in the male or female depictions in the lyrics of the song. On the other hand, the mention of the animal idiom as the title of the song is in line with the male character. Until finally also known that the ideology contained in the lyrics of the song is a fake patriarchy.

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(ABS-169) THE EFFECT OF JAPANESE CULTURE ON LANGUAGE LEARNING AND WAYS OF CROSS-CULTURE UNDERSTANDING

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Abstract. Culture is not only inseparably related to language, but also plays an important role throughout the process of language teaching and learning. Tucker and Lambert (1973) stated that ability to communicate fully in a second language depends on the degree of non-ethnocentrism of the learner. The successful learner must develop “an awareness of and sensitivity towards the values and traditions of the people whose language is being studied (Tucker & Lambert, 1973:246). This study aims to help non-native Japanese teachers to understand certain difficulties that JFL learners might encounter due to cultural differences and to help Indonesian JFL learners to become aware of their own socio-cultural behaviors towards communication in order to reduce cross-cultural misunderstandings.

This research method used qualitative method with one class in 20 participants Indonesian JFL learners. Classes are observed and learners are given a questionnaire and deep interviewed. Analysis of interview and observation data shows that teacher teach culture as determined by language content, integrate language and culture teaching. And the learner shows that by understanding Japanese culture can more better understand how to communicate and give positive impact in learning Japanese language. The further research is discuss about relation of cross-cultural understand with language performance ability.

Keywords: *Japanese culture; language learning; cross-culture; JFL learners*

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(ABS-289) THE ARJUNA MYTH WITHIN TWO INDONESIAN NOVELS AND ONE SUNDANESE NOVEL: A COMPARATIVE LITERATURE ANALYSIS

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Abstract. The present article is intended to find out the reception of the novel writer towards the wayang (Javanese puppet) myth and the Mahabharata epic, particularly Arjuna. The novels analyzed were *Arjuna Mencari Cinta*, *Arjuna Mencari Mati*, and *Mapag Perang Barata*. The analysis was done by applying a comparative literature approach and literary reception theory, while the method employed was comparative analytical descriptive. The findings showed that the wayang myth in the story of *Arjuna Mencari Cinta* was utilized by its writer to make readers have a glint towards the wayang characters, specifically Arjuna. Seeing the title, the novel *Arjuna Mencari Mati* parodied *Arjuna Mencari Cinta*, but the content was the deconstruction of wayang epic itself. While the Sundanese novel *Mapag Perang Barata* described the comeback of wayang basic aims as ideal shadows of human lives.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-) SUFISM SEMIOTIC (TYPICALLY STUDY METHOD OF SUFISM POETRY)

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Abstract. Sufistic poetry is included into specialized poetry genre. Therefore, its analysis ought to use particular analysis method. The present article proposes the analysis by sufistic poetry method. This method is realized in form of analysis stages which is modified from semiotic method developed by Riffaterre. The analysis are conducted in three stages, namely: symbol tracing, structural analysis, and sufistic element analysis. At the first stage, the analysis was applied to 8 sides: imaginary, figure of speech, rhyme, rhythm, typography, theme, tone, and unity. At the third stage, the analysis is applied to three sides: retreat politeness, sufi maqam attainment, and the level of sufism in which its analysis bases refers to classic book sufi concept.

Keywords: *sufistic poetry, sufistic semiotics, symbol tracing, structural analysis, retreat politeness, the level of sufism*

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(ABS-284) SYMBOLIC MEANING *RITUAL TRADITION REBO PUNGKASAN KEMBUS SEWU DULUR* PENDOWOREJO VILLAGE GIRIMULYO DISTRICT KULON PROGO

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Abstract. This study aims to reveal the meanings contained in *Ritual Tradition Rebo Pungkasan Kembul Sewu Dulur*. The music aspect through *tembang Kembul Sewu Dulur* is used as a reinforcement in the process of meaning. Barthes's semiotic approach is used to dissect the symbolic meaning of *Ritual Tradition Rebo Pungkasan Kembul Sewu Dulur*. The method in this research is qualitative with data collection technique through; observation, interviews, and document studies. The data validity using circular model. The data analysis technique used interactive data analysis. The results showed; (1) *Ritual Tradition Rebo Pungkasan Kembul Sewu Dulur* is a unifying symbol for people who have meaning harmony (denotation). (2) There are three connotation meanings include; the meaning of mutual cooperation, the meaning of blessing, and the meaning of doctrine. Based on these meanings Pendoworejo villagers run three levels of life (stadia) through *Ritual Tradition Rebo Pungkasan Kembul Sewu Dulur*.

Keywords: *symbolic meaning, ritual tradition rebo pungkasan kembul sewu dulur, barthes semiotic*

Categorized in *Cultural Studies*



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(ABS-293) *INDONESIAN MOUSE DEER FOOLS CROCODILE AND TOKKI WA GOA BUK FABLE: COMPARATIVE LITERATURE STUDY*

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Abstract. This study examines Indonesian *Mouse Deer Fools Crocodile* fable and 토끼와 거북(*Tokki Wa Goa Buk*) fable from South Korea. This research aims to describe (1) the comparison of main character dispositive in both fables; (2) the comparison of symbolization in main character in both fables; (3) the comparison of moral values in both fables. The current study employs comparative-perspective literature. Findings reveal the similarity in both fables namely: (a) both fables have feeble smart creature and strong evil creature; (b) lion is symbolized as strong and evil in both fables; (c) both fables have moral values from main character and entire plot. Meanwhile, the difference in both fables namely (a) Indonesian *Mouse Deer Fools Crocodile* fable exhibits the feeble and smart creature using mouse deer, whilst *Tokki Wa Goa Buk* fable from South Korea using rabbit; (b) Indonesian *Mouse Deer Fools Crocodile* fable exhibits the strong and evil animal using crocodile, whilst *Tokki Wa Goa Buk* fable from South Korea using king of the sea; (c) Indonesian *Mouse Deer Fools Crocodile* fable does not adopt social moral values, whilst *Tokki Wa Goa Buk* fable from South Korea does. Both fables demonstrate peculiarity and distinction in cultures from each country.

Keywords: *fable, comparative literature, animal, animal symbol, moral value*

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(ABS 288) TRADITIONAL DANCE "DOLALAK" IN FEMINISM PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. Dolalak is one of traditional arts from Purworejo Regency. Dolalak culture is a dance in the beginning performed by men and now performed by women. Then the change of gender become major issue. The issue is about the usage of costume in dolalak because women should wear short pant. The purpose of the research to describe dolalak phenomenon with feminism perspective. Does the existence of dolalak's women dancers feel suppressed or get a freedom. Based on these phenomena, the study will be used to reveal is the study of feminism. The study of feminism is a study that concern about women and women movement not as an object of knowledge but it becomes the subject. According to Burchill, Scott & Andrew Linklater (1996) "Feminism theory is a reaction of criticism of the study of men to transform structural pressure, begin from an experience under pressure from woman". The study of feminism is expected to be applied and examined this research.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*

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(ABS-292) THE VALUE OF LOCAL WISDOM IN JAIPONG
DANCE PERFORMANCES

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Abstract. The living culture of society for society always provides a meaningful value in the continuity of a dynamic and harmonious life. Jaipong dance performances as an oral tradition has a value of local wisdom in it. Art that lives in coastal communities north especially the area of Karawang Tanjung Mekar village. The purpose of this research is to find the value of local wisdom contained in jaipong dance performances as oral tradition of Karawang society. The method used is qualitative descriptive method. Data were obtained through field observations during the performance and interviews of presenters and audience. Based on data analysis in the field, found some value of local wisdom in jaipong dance performances, namely community identity, education, cultivate brotherhood, mutual respect and sharing.

Keywords: *Value, local wisdom and jaipong dance performance*

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(ABS-79) THE POSITION OF DAUGHTERS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF INHERITANCE IN BATAK TOBA AND MINANGKABAU COMMUNITIES

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to know 1) how the distribution of inheritance in Batak Toba and Minangkabau communities, 2) the position of daughters in the distribution of inheritance in Batak Toba and Minangkabau communities. This research uses the descriptive qualitative research method. The research method is used the method observe. The data of this research consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was taken from the interview result of researcher with informant from both tribes, while secondary data was taken through literature study from journals, books and literature related to the problem under study. The results of this research show that in the Batak Toba community, daughters do not get a share of inheritance. The kinship system of the Batak Toba community embraces the patrilineal system, in which the lineage is withdrawn from the fathers clan so that the inheritance belongs only to the sons. All heritages can only be passed on to the sons. But daughters can get the inheritance that is called *holong ate*. *Holong ate* is only given to married girls. The wealth gift is considered a gift of a father to his daughter. While in the Minangkabau community that embraces the matrilineal family system, where the familial system is withdrawn from the mother line, the heritage treasures are only given to daughters. Sons do not have high treasures. While low treasure (treasure search) is given to children and wives.

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(ABS-131) LINGUISTIC SUBCULTURE AND MISPERCEPTIONS WITHIN ONLINE ANIMAL TRADING ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract. The world of commerce usually has certain vocabularies that are different with the language in daily conversation. The difference brought the language into a special subculture, where only those who involved in the related trading conversation would understand the meaning. This also occurs in online animal trading in Indonesia that usually uses social media channels such as kaskus, Facebook or Instagram. In Indonesia, there are special terminologies that refer to the animal's uniqueness. For instance, there is a term "paltem", the abbreviation of kepala item or black head that refers to Lorius Lorry, a species of parrots that has black spot on its head. Another example of the terms is "jitot" or "jinak total" (totally tame), to describe an animal that considered as easy to be domesticated.

This research used qualitative approach through cultural studies and the Social Construction of Reality (SCOR) model from Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann. Based on the research, it was found that many people who involve in animal trading do not have a comprehensive understanding about the conservation and animal protection. There were also misperceptions in understanding the term used in the trading process that created disappointment because the buyers did not receive what they expected. The lack of knowledge as well as the disappointing state made people doing inappropriate treatments, which causing animal's stressful condition or death. This attitude could endanger wildlife preservation and ecosystem.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-137) THE LOCAL WISDOM MARSIRIMPA “MUTUAL COOPERATION” FOR THE CHARACTER BUILDING OF TOBA BATAK COMMUNITY AT LAKE TOBA AREA

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Abstract. This present paper discusses the model of character building based on local wisdom marsirimpa “mutual cooperation” implemented to the Toba Batak community at Lake Toba area. The implementation model is really related to the concept of marsirimpa “mutual cooperation” in proverbs as the Toba Batak collective memory and to the the types or kinds of marsirimpa “mutual cooperation” based on the Toba Batak lexicons referring to mutual cooperation. Anthropolinguistics is applied to study this mutual cooperation in Toba Batak. Anthropolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between linguistics and anthropology which is powerful to dissect the relationship among language, culture, and other aspects of humankind. Three parameters (interconnection, valuability, and sustainability) are applied in every discussion of the scope of anthropolinguistic study.

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(ABS-211) DISNEY FORMULA ON FEMALE CHARACTER IN DISNEY ANIMATED MOVIE MULAN BY DISNEY PRODUCTION

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Abstract. Literature is referred to as the written expression which can be explained in detail that not every document can be categorized as literature. Literary work is a reflection of society which can be seen in electronic media—movie. Disney Production is an American giant corporation that plays important role in American Popular Culture. “Mulan” is one of their productions below the umbrella of Disney Princess. The female character or protagonist on the film reflects American character which is so-called individualism (hard work, high-motivation, self-sufficient, freedom, American Dream, etc). By using Disney Formula every movie achieves the award or get box-office. The object formal of the research emphasizes on the Mulan character while the object material using Disney-animated movie entitled “Mulan” (1998). The problem is the character of female is categorized as the development character from the family girl becomes the heroine of the nuclear family even for the nation as well. Methodology of the research is qualitatively by concerning the qualities of Mulan as the female character, she is described descriptively through her actions (verbally or non-verbally). In analyzing the research the theory of Myth by Roland Barthes is applied. In Barthes’s point of view that language needs special conditions in order to become myth. Myth is a system of communication that is message. Myth is not defined by the object of its message, but by the way in which it utters the message. The messages will be analyzed through the Mulan character.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-140) NATIONALITY VALUES IN BABASAN AND PARIBASA SUNDA

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Abstract. The nationality values should be embedded in every individual as a pillar in running the life of nation and state. These sources of values in addition to the ideal and constitutional foundation, are also widely distributed in society as a whole encapsulated in local wisdom. The spread of local wisdom is almost evenly distributed in every tribe, one of them is babasan and paribasa in Sundanese society. With descriptive method, this paper reveals the values of nationality contained in babasan and paribasa, and grouping those values based on the reference sources of nationality values i.e. Pancasila (5 state foundation), UUD 1945 (the 1945 Constitution), NKRI (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), and Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity). Based on the analysis results, the babasan and paribasa are strongly encumbered with national values that have long been embraced and practiced by the community, so it has become the collective memory of Sundanese society in running daily life.

Keywords: *nationality values, babasan, paribasa*

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(ABS-23) THE MEANING BEHIND RITES : SYMBOLICAL ASPECT OF THE NGARUAT TRADITION WITH CERITA BATARA KALA

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Abstract. Ngaruat tradition (NT) is one of the folklore forms (verbal tradition) of Tatar Sunda which is related to religious ceremonies. In the past, this tradition had an important role in Sundanese people's lives which was identified with the existence of some vocabularies or terms related to ngaruat ceremony and the vocabularies and terms are still verbally transmitted among the society. Seniors in nowadays' villages still address the word sandekala if they prohibit their children to go outside during maghrib; even though they (perhaps) do not particularly understand the meaning behind the prohibited action. In correlation with the ngaruat tradition, one of the types of people that need to be ruat-ed is the ones that travel during sunset (dusk). Along with the advancement of science, technology, and especially religion, the function and role of NT among the society was fading and at one time, this practice may disappear. As a cultural product which has held an important role and was needed by the people in the past, surely NT possesses essential values that are useful in today's era. Hidden values behind NT need to be inspected, understood, perceived, and disclosed so that they can be developed and today's era can make use of them. There are four components that (must) be present in NT, they are Sukerta, Cerita Batara Kala as the medium, requirement/offering, and/or mantra/raja. Ngaruat ceremony means releasing, eliminating, and/or expelling something bad/evil within humans' body. Sukerta means someone who needs to be ruat-ed. Essentially, everybody needs to be ruat-ed, especially the ones who commit a wrongful action so that they will lead a safe and prosperous life. Therefore, NT is a traditional psychotherapy which was done by people in the past. The implicit meaning from Cerita Batara Kala comes from the word kala which is derived from Sanskrit meaning time. The term kala also shows an implicit meaning that humans need to remember time in order to make use of it for positive things so they can always live safely. The presence of offerings (sesaji) reminds humans that as the matter of fact, human life is inseparable with nature as the medium in leading their everyday lives. Mantra or raja/kidung ruatan is a symbol in letting go of and eliminating misfortunes from the sukerta's body so that it will become pure from all obstacles of salvation.

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(ABS-) THE ENHANCEMENT OF SPEAKING SKILL THROUGH STORYTELLING METHOD

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Abstract. Speaking skill is one language skill used in daily life. Speaking skill consist of two aspects which comprise linguistic aspect and non linguistic aspect. But, not everyone have good speaking skill when facing certain situation. Similarly with students in language learning. Each student has different obstacle when speaking. Therefore, teacher need to identify students' speaking skill so teacher can act immediately to enhance students' speaking skill. The obstacle in students' speaking skill can be identified through its aspects. This research aims to enhance students' speaking skill viewed from linguistic aspect and non linguistic aspect. The design of this research use classroom action research. This research is collaborative research and pass through three cycles which comprise planning, implementation, observation and reflection. Data collection technique use test, interview, documentation and field note. Participants in this research are students of class III A SDN 012 Lipatkain Kampar Regency, Riau Province. Validity and reliability in this study is done through three methods namely triangulation, member checking and reflectivity. Content validity is done by experts and get expert judgment. The research result shows that students' speaking ability is enhanced gradually. Based on the result, it can be concluded that storytelling method can enhance speaking skill of elementary school students.

Keywords: *Enhancement, speaking skill, storytelling method, elementary school, student*

Categorized in *Cultural Studies*



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(ABS-240) REPRESENTATION OF GENDER SYSTEM IN TRADITIONAL TREATMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. Indonesia, especially West Java, has various types of traditional medicine that we can find in various regions. Traditional medicine demonstrates the confidence of the Indonesian people towards this type of treatment based on local knowledge. Of the various types of traditional medicine offered reflected the views of the Indonesian society against the gender system. Gender on identities, roles, and relationships embedded in male and female sex. This paper will describe the gender constructions that are represented in the world of traditional medicine through the types of treatment offered. In this research used qualitative method by using primary and secondary data. In analyzing research data using gender theory. From the analysis of the types of traditional treatments offered to malignant diseases related to malignancies, treatment for women is associated with fertility problems. The traditional treatment of normative gender construction is related to the concept of masculinity and femininity.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*





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(ABS-119) SEARCHING OF SUNDANESE ARHAIC WORDS AT INNER AND OUTER BADUI

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Abstract. Badui people was coming from Old Sundanese Kingdom, which is Pajajaran, who was hiding when the kingdom started to collapse at the early of the 17th century following the rise of Islamic teachings by the Banten Kingdom. The Badui were the people of Pajajaran Kingdom who fled to the Lebak region and settled there. After settling down, they still apply the traditional life customs that being inherited from generation to generation. Therefore, there is a possibility the Badui people inherited some Sundanese archaic words. This study will answer whether there are any Sundanese archaic words in the Inner and Outer Badui areas. The goal of this research is to inventory Sundanese archaic words in the Inner and Outer Badui areas. The data was searched by interviewing informants in 14 villages with listening, observing, and writing informants utterance. The methods used in this research are checking the words and compare it to dictionary of Sundanese archaic. The results show that there are 633 words used by the Badui people and as many as 50 words (7.89%) of it are Sundanese archaic words that are found at Inner and Outer Badui areas.

Keywords: *archaic, Sundanese, Inner Badui, Outer Badui*

Categorized in *Dialectology*



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(ABS-157) PORTRAIT OF LOCAL LANGUAGE IN KARAWANG

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Abstract. The goal of this paper is to describe the existence of local languages in Karawang district. This aim is posited because today there are new comers to this districts with different culture and different language. Such situation can be understood because today Karawang is a big industrial city and it is undeniable for job seekers to explore every chance economical benefit from this impact. This phenomenon has an impact for local language in Karawang. In present day, Karawang seems tobe have three major of local language; Malays with Betawi's dialect, Sundanese language, and Javanese language. The third languages are still have large native, yet the condition of local language seems compete to each other. For that reason, researcher desires to conduct the issue by capturing of the existence of local language as descriptively, especially condition of Malays' language with Betawi's dialect in Karawang.

Categorized in *Dialectology*





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(ABS-76) APHASIA TYPES AND LANGUAGE MODALITY DISORDER BY ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENT

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Abstract. This study focuses on analysing the types of aphasia caused by ischemic stroke and their modality language disorder. The classification of aphasia syndrome employed in this research is based on the theories of Benson (1979). The subjects of the study were 1 male and 2 female patient with ischemic stroke in RSUD Subang. The data for this case study were collected and analysed by using the test tadir by Dharmaperwira-Prins (2000). Based on the analysis, it is concluded that there are two types of aphasia caused by ischemic stroke, namely transcortical motor and broca aphasia. The participants with aphasia broca and transcortical motor had a disorder in spontaneous speech in personal information, listing, word and sentence naming, and not only in verbal, but also in written comprehension. The participant with aphasia broca had verbal paraphasia, and female participant with transcortical motor had parafasia literal. Aphasia broca and transcortical motor uttered less than 76 words per minute. It showed that they suffered from non-fluent aphasia. Reading aloud and repetition disorder in Aphasia broca was more severe than in transcortical motor. The male transcortical motor participant was able to write although suffering from paraphasia literal. Conversely, the female participants were unable to write because they had the weakness on the right side of the body.

Keywords: *Aphasia, Ischemic Stroke, Modality, Language*

Categorized in *Disability and language learning and teaching*



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(ABS-81) THE COMPARATIVE STUDY IN TEACHING SPEAKING THROUGH STORY TELLING AND DISCUSSION TO THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMK NEGERI I BUAY PEMUKA BANGSA RAJA

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Abstract. We know speaking is one of four language skills that very difficult for the students in senior high school. To solve this problem, the teacher use appropriate technique in teaching speaking. The objective of the present research was to find out is there any significant difference in speaking achievement between the students taught by using discussion and those are taught by using story telling to the eleventh grade student of SMK N I Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja. Experimental method was used to conduct this research. The subject of the research was the Eleventh Grade Students of SMK Negeri I Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja. The research dealt with two groups, the first experimental group for discussion method and the second experimental group for story telling method.. Each of class received the same pre-test and post-test. The topic that was given to the students was, forbid to bring motorcycle go to school, how English course influenced the students' English score. The result of data analysis showed that the implementation of Discussion is more effective to use in teaching speaking than story telling. It is proved that there was any significant different score between post-test of discussion and post test of story telling in both of experimental class. The average score of discussion in first experimental class was 20.80 and than the average score of story telling in the second experimental class was 17.89. In addition, the value of t-obtained was 7.10, while the value of t-table in level of significance 5% (df 64) was 2.00. Based on the finding above, it could be concluded that the use of discussion method in teaching speaking to the eleventh grade students of SMK Negeri 1 Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja enable the students to get better score and motivation on learning speaking. It means that the use of discussion in teaching speaking could improve the students' mastery in speaking and could be more active. It can be seen from between the average score of discussion and the average score of story telling method.

Keywords: *Teaching, Speaking, Discussion and Storytelling*

Categorized in *Disability and language learning and teaching*



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(ABS-187) APPLICATION CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL WITH BRAINWRITING TECHNIQUE IN LEARNING SHORT STORY WRITING CHARACTER EDUCATION

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Abstract. This research is entitled the application of creative problem solving model with brainwriting technique in learning to write short story based on character education (A quasi experiment on the students of grade XI SMAN 1 Kateman Riau). This research is motivated from the ability to write short stories of students. This is due to the low level of students writing ability and the teacher's learning factor. To solve the problem, the researcher tried to apply the creative problem solving learning model with brainwriting technique based on character education.

The purposes of this study are (1) to describe the profile of learning to write short stories in grade XI students in SMAN 1 Kateman, (2) to describe the process of teaching short story writing using creative problem solving model with character based brainwriting technique in the experimental class, (3) to describe the learning results of short story writing before and after using the application of creative problem solving model with character education based brainwriting technique, and (4) to describe the significant differences of the results of learning to write short stories between the students in the experimental class using creative problem solving model with brainwriting technique based on character education and those in the control class using conventional technique. The hypothesis of this study is that there is a significant difference of the ability of in learning to write short stories between the students in the experimental class using creative problem solving model with brainwriting technique based on character education and those in the control class using conventional technique. The method used in this research was a quasi-experimental method nonequivalent control group design, namely the provision of pretest and post test in both experimental and control classes as well as the provision of treatment to the experimental class. The population in this study consisted of eight classes of 253 students and the samples were class XI IPA 2 and XI IPA 3 consisting 64 students. They were not randomly chosen. The data were collected through short story writing tests, observation sheet of learning implementation, observation of student character attitudes, and questionnaire to obtain data learning process of writing short stories for students. The results of pretest and posttest were analyzed by using Microsoft excel and SPSS 16 programs. After the data were



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analyzed and tested by using Mann-Whitney U Test, the results showed that Z count was -3,721 with 95 % confidence interval or Sig value was (0,000) $< \alpha$ (0,05), suggesting that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there was a significant difference between the ability to write short stories between the students using creative problem solving model with brainwriting technique based on character education (CPS Model) and those in the control class using conventional technique, at a significance level of 5%. The average score of experimental class posttest was 77,94 and control class equal to 71,28. This means that the ability of the students to write short stories in the experimental class using the creative problem solving model with brainwriting techniques based on character education was more than that of in the control class using conventional methods.

Categorized in *Disability and language learning and teaching*





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(ABS-42) LOCAL WISDOM REFLECTED IN THE FOLKLORE RIAU ISLANDS

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Abstract. This study aims to describe: (1) local wisdom reflected in the folklore Riau Islands viewed from the view of life (philosophy); (2) the local wisdom reflected in the Riau Islands folklore is seen from social, counseling, and spiritual attitudes; (3) local wisdom reflected in Riau Islands folklore as seen from traditional ceremonies; (4) the local wisdom reflected in the Riau Islands folklore is seen from the principles, norms and rules of rules that embodied into social system; and (5) the local wisdom reflected in Riau Islands folklore is seen from the habits, everyday behavior of social intercourse. To achieve the objectives above, this research used descriptive method of analysis with the steps of work as follows: (1) read, inventory, and intensively identify the motifs of stories that allow abstraction as a local wisdom in the folklore Islands Riau; (2) to interpret and make creative interpretations of the content of local wisdom found in the Riau Islands folklore; (3) Summarizing the results of the interpretation to obtain an overview of the content of local wisdom in folklore; and (4) Prepare research report. The findings of this study can be used as a basic backdrop for literary and cultural researchers to study the culture of Indonesia in general and Malay culture of Riau Islands in particular. This introduction is needed to be the basis of modern Indonesian literature research that is historical-comparative later. Historical-comparative findings can be used as a concept of modern Indonesian literary aesthetics as the starting point for the formulation of the historical development of modern Indonesian literature. Furthermore, for the people of Riau Islands itself, the findings of this research can be used as a conservation effort of Malay culture of Riau Islands and as a filter in the life of the Malay community of Riau Islands in order to avoid the negative influence of foreign culture.

Keywords: *Local wisdom, Folklore, Kepulauan Riau*

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(ABS-126) UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETING SYMBOLS OF BANTEN'S NADRAN TRADITION

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Abstract. Traditionally performed annually by Banten coastline fisher communities, many forms of Nadran tradition have been extinct. The people of Teluk Village (Pandeglang) can no longer perform the tradition as it clashes with the surrounding societies' belief, which is Islam. Meanwhile, fisher communities in Karangantu Village (Serang) have transformed Nadran tradition into mere boat decorating festival and casual entertainment due to the interference from Serang Department of Tourism. Compared to two locations in Pandeglang and Serang, fisher communities in Suryabahari village (Tangerang) still persist in preserving Nadran tradition, which is usually held after fish harvesting season. Through using "method of understanding" and discourse shifts (particularly from oral to written), this writing investigates the management and inheritance of Nadran tradition by fisher communities in Suryabahari village. Furthermore, written discourse which is obtained through the "method of understanding" is interpreted using hermeneutics approach in order to discover the meaning beneath the symbols appearing in Nadran tradition. In addition, aiming to re-discourse Nadran tradition as a cultural identities of fisher communities in Banten coastlines, there will be a comparative study on the three aforementioned fisher communities. This comparative study also proves that Nadran is a tradition which should be guarded, preserved, and inherited to the generations to come.

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(ABS-127) CARITA PANTUN OF BADUY: DISCOURSE SHIFT FROM ORAL TO WRITTEN FROM

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Abstract. Baduy community's poetry differs from the common definition of a typical Malay/Indonesian poetry. For both Inner and Outer Baduy community, pantun – precisely Baduy Carita Pantun – is an oral tradition inherited from their keruhun (ancestors) as a manifestation of pikukuh karuhun (the ancestor's mandate). Therefore, this tradition must be performed in total obedience without any attempts of changing or violating it. As a form of oral tradition, Baduy people's Carita Pantun is currently mastered by only six poets (juru pantun). Additionally, Carita Pantun developed within Baduy community is different from Sundanese people's Carita Pantun in West Java. Baduy community views Carita Pantun not as an inclusive show for common audiences, but rather as a sacred, necessary requirement for performing religious rituals or cultural celebrations such as circumcision and weddings. It must also be uttered at night. In this article, there will be attempts to review several Baduy Carita Pantun uttered by a poet in a familial celebration ceremony such as circumcisions or weddings in an Outer Baduy village, Kampung Cicakal. In order to understand their innate cultural values and wisdom, these forms of Baduy Carita Pantun is to be explained through oral discourse approach and its discourse shift to written form.

Keywords: *short stories, Linda Christanty, Lacanian Psychoanalysis, Linguistic Confinement*

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(ABS-191) MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF WATER RESOURCES THROUGH THE LAKE GUARD FISH MYTH

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Abstract. Water is an essential need required not only by human being, but also by other creatures. It also plays an essential roles in the sustainability of ecosystem. In fact, the availability of clean water for consumption is considered one of the main indicators of good ecosystem. If water resources are not managed properly, ecosystem will be damaged and scarcity of water will occur, causing drought and water crisis inevitable. This research is driven by clean water crisis phenomenon in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia, where there is a lake used as an irrigation source for agriculture and fishery. The availability or scarcity of water impacts economic growth of the local people nearby (Ward, 2013, p. 123). Hence, regulation should be made to maintain the sustainability of the water sources to support daily and economical needs of people, including by employing myth as the media for water resources management and planning.

Pragmatics which considers literary works as text influencing readers' points of view is utilized as the ground theories. Descriptive method, with phenomenology as the approach, is employed in this study. The selection of phenomenology as the approach is due to the phenomenon of water crisis in many regions in Indonesia. The crises were responded by various water management and planning programs, such as plantation, river revitalization, campaign for wiser use of water, and biopore infiltration holes in many areas.

The findings demonstrate that the myth of lake guardian tends to become a supporting media for water resources management in natural lake Situ Cibeureum. The long dry season does not seem to drain the water volume in Situ Cibeureum empty. The maintainance of water availability of Situ Cibeureum is likely to be connected with the myth of lake guardian in that area because many people believe that Situ Cibeureum has never receded significantly due to the roles of Si Layung and Si Kohkol who guard the lake. If the myth of the lake-guarding fish does not exist, the tendency of water resource explitations in Situ Cibeureum, for example by capitalist industries, will be higher. Furthermore, the natural lake's function may also shift from essential daily needs to commercial residences or tourisms which can damage natural balance.

Keywords: *management and planning of water resources, myth, Situ Cibeureum*

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(ABS-254) USE OF BATURADEN LEGENDS IN TOURISM

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Abstract. In legends, Baturaden came from two word: Batur and Raden. In Javanese language, Batur means “servant” and Raden means “patrician”. Batur and Raden falling in love but they do not get blessing from their parents. So, they are running away to the place which is now known as Baturaden. Baturaden is the most popular of all tourism object in Purwokerto, Central of Java.

Legend of Baturaden have impact on tourism in some way. This effect can be used for development of tourism. The aim of the article is to highlight the importance of legends in tourism guide work and their subsequent impact on development of the area.

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(ABS-285) 'NAGRAK LANGUAGE' OR FORM SLANG LANGUAGE IN NAGRAK SELATAN THE SUBDISTRICT OF NAGRAK-SUKABUMI : SUNDA'S FOLKLORE STUDIES

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Abstract. The Nagrak Selatan village of Nagrak-Sukabumi subdistrict holds a wealth of languages not yet known by folklore reviewers or language assessors, including the unique slang language. This slang language once lived among teenagers and also parents in the community. Language as one of the elements of culture has an important position in the community, even a unique identity, so that in Nagrak community known the term 'basa urang Nagrak' which in the folklore study is the language of the people. Form of slang language shows the dynamics of Sundanese in its position in the village. Use techniques: observation, interviews, and text transcripts, slang languages in Nagrak Selatan Village will be presented in this paper. The purpose of this is to describe the history and form of slang language in Nagrak Selatan Village Sukabumi District.

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(ABS-49) THE PHILOSOPHICAL VALUES OF THE MBUANG DHUIT MYTH IN THE DESA PAGERALANG KECAMATAN KEMRANJEN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the origin of the myth of mbuang dhuit, in the form of philosophical values in the myth, and the mythical functions for the surrounding community. The study was conducted in Desa Pageralang , Kecamatan Kemranjen, Kabupaten Banyumas. This study uses qualitative method. Data collection techniques used were observations and interviews. The instrument of this research is the researchers themselves using recorders, cameras, and stationery. Data analysis used is inductive data analysis. Data validity is obtained through triangulation method and source triangulation.

The results of this study are: (1) road users believe the relationship between mbuang dhuit with the reward will be received. Replies are salvation and a lot of Gods fortune, (2) in myths mbuang dhuit there are three values of philosophy that is: religious values consist of praying and gratitude; The moral values of sincerity or willingness, patience, surrender or narima, conscious or eling, alert or wasphada; and sharing, (3) the mythic function of mbuang dhuit not only as a job opportunity to surrounding community, but also alms to road users.

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(ABS-42) LOCAL WISDOM AND SOCIAL FUNCTION IN *BURUNG PIPIT AJAIB* FOLKLORE AND ITS EXISTENCE AS A REFLECTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE ON MODERNIZATION ERA (A FOLKLORE OF SAMBAS REGENCY WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE)

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Abstract. This study is aimed to describe the local wisdom and social function in *Burung Pipit Ajaib* folklore and its existence as a reflection of national culture in modernization era. This study is based on the flow of modernization which worries that young generation will forget it, and it will destroy their culture. Folklore is analyzed in order to find out the function and local wisdom which are contained inside, that show the culture of Indonesia. The existence of folklore as a reflection of national culture needs to get attention from society, because the delivery of moral messages which are related to the norms, customs, and traditions can be delivered simply, that is by telling stories that can be done by teachers at school or by parents to their children at home. The method used in this study is descriptive method with qualitative study by using literary anthropology approach. The source of data of this study is folklore of Melayu Sambas of West Kalimantan, entitled *Burung Pipit Ajaib*. Based on the finding on the local wisdom and the social function in *Burung Pipit Ajaib* folklore, it can be concluded as follows. First, the value of local wisdom which is related to the divine value, is value of affection to animals (should not kill animals carelessly). Next, some local wisdom related to personality values: (1) patient, (2) honest, and (3) hard work. Second, the social function in *Burung Pipit Ajaib* folklore can be used as a mean to (1) educate, (2) entertain, and (3) be identity. Besides that the existence of folklore is still strongly needed as a reflection of national culture which is useful in re-introduces the values of local wisdom owned by the ancestors of Indonesian nation to the young generation.

Keywords: *Local Wisdom, social function, folklore, national culture*

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(ABS-170) SANG KURIANG AS “SUNDANESE OEDIPUS” REVIEWED: THE ORIGIN OF THE MYTH BESIDE THE PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

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Abstract. The Ancient Greek myth as displayed in the tragedy by Sophocles “Oedipus Rex” tells about the dramatic figure of Oedipus, who unwittingly became the king of Thebes by killing his own father Laius, and married his mother, queen Jocasta. The similar plot can be seen in “Sang Kuriang”, though there are some differences to be noticed.

The well-known Sundanese folk-tale about the strange “love triangle” between Sang Kuriang, Si Tumang and Dayang Sumbi is often explained with the “Oedipus complex” concept from the Sigmund Freud’s theories. Because of psycho-analysis, Oedipus is known as the synonym of perverse sexual behavior. Is it really so? The paper deals with the cultural anthropology and folklore studies, which deny the sinful “complex” and recall the sacred transfer of power due to the sacrifice of the old ruler by his successor, and marriage to the queen, the power holder.

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(ABS-178) THE LOCAL WISDOM IN WAWACAN SIMBAR KANCANA NGADEG RAJA

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Abstract. The people of Majalengka has many folklore written in wawacan form. One of the developing wawacan is "Simbar Kancana Ngadeg Raja: Fragmen Talaga Manggung. Wawacan is telling about the political dynamics that occurred in the Talaga Manggung Kingdom during the leadership of Queen Simbar Kancana. Currently the wawacan is still often recited (sung) at Gaok Art performances in the rite of life Majalengka people. In that context wawacan becomes a tradition. As a tradition, wawacan has important values and benefits for people transmitted from generation to generation through performances. The value can be local wisdom. Local wisdom in wawacan Simbar Kancana is a cultural representation of Majalengka society. This paper seeks to reveal the local wisdom contained in wawacan, especially local wisdom that is still relevant to the spirit of era, which cover the social, political, cultural, and legal sector. The results of this study are expected to be an input for the community regarding the noble values that are still relevant in the midst of modernization.

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(ABS-) WIT HUMOR ON SI KABAYAN FOLKTALE

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Abstract. This research goes through some of Kabayan's folktale texts. Of the many texts, there can be categorized as wit humor, a high level of humor that can not be understood by most people. Indeed not the whole story of Si Kabayan can be categorized into wit humor. Knowing that distinction requires more intense research. This study attempts to answer three questions. First, how is wit humor in the story of Si Kabayan depicted? Second, to what extent wit humors in Kabayan Tale are related with? Third, what is the relevance of the tale to life now? Based on text analysis, the following answers are obtained. First, the wit humors Si Kabayan tale in general use simple structure and language. Secondly, the wit humor of Si Kabayan's tale mostly deal with how to respond to life. Thirdly, the wit humors of Si Kabayan's story remain relevant until at any time because it has 'wisdom' lesson in responding to life.

Keywords: *humor, humor wit, fairy tale Si Kabayan.*

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(ABS-134) CULTURAL VALUE STRUCTURE OF DEWI SRI MYTH AND ITS ACCEPTABILITY AMONG SUNDANESE PEOPLE

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Abstract. This research focused on investigating the values within the Dewi Sri myth (DSM) and the acceptability among Sundanese people. This research aims at (1) describing the structure, the cultural values and the advices within Dewi Sri Myth (DSM), (2) describing the acceptability types among traditional society to the values within Dewi Sri myth, and (3) describing the acceptability types among modern society to the values within Dewi Sri Myth (DSM). The method applied in this research was qualitative descriptive. The data resource in the current research was Rice Mythology, collected in *Tjerita Rakjat Jilid I* published by Balai Pustaka. From 21 stories in the book, 7 stories were connected with Rice Mythology. Data collecting techniques were document analysis and interview. The result of the current research is the description of DSM structure as a narrative. The background revealed is the incarnation process. As a myth, DSM involves a goddess character. Generally, myth has educational value related to the society behavior in preserving, using, and thanking the God Almighty blessing.

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(ABS-3) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONVERSATION AND READING APPROACH IN INQUIRY-SOCIAL MEDIA BASED LEARNING

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Abstract. As one of the technology, social media has been used in higher education and have given the implication for learning process. The challenge and responsibility of engaging students in learning can develop the skills and knowledge. As a "new literacy", conversation and reading approach in social media can help students in giving comments, sharing information; finding the resources with other in the group. Using technology in supporting inquiry-based learning had a positive impact on students' engagement, which the learning increased the learning students significantly. The process of learning will be on social media that the students can contribute themselves to this learning. This study research was to observe for 68 students from semester 6, Study Program Information Technology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Buddhi Dharma, Tangerang, Indonesia. The questionnaires were given to 68 students and 64 questionnaires came back. Data collection was taken by observation, descriptive analysis, questionnaires, and interviews. The result of the study research showed that the relation of conversation and reading approach in social media which they used in the classroom was the most effective and efficient learning; social media and inquiry-based learning model has enhanced in the authentic setting which the participants drew on personal experience and became the inquiry-social media based learning model. This learning model may be the next teaching and learning process for 21st century learning.

Keywords: *Conversation and reading approach, characteristics of social media, inquiry- based learning, and inquiry-social media based learning*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-26) VISUAL NOVEL MEDIA CREATION IN ENHANCING INTERMEDIATE LEVEL JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNER'S (JSL) READING COMPREHENSION SKILL

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Abstract. This study aimed to create a new media for learning and improving reading comprehension using a computer software called Ren'Py. This media is called 'Visual Novel', a story game-like media that originated from Japan. Visual novel consists of stories, characters, audio, and other game-like features. The stories that used in this study were taken from Japan's Folk. The purpose of this research is to determine the effectiveness of the media in improving student's Japanese language reading comprehension skill, and to find out response of this media. This research used true experiment method, with Randomized Control Group Post-test-only experiment design. Sample of this research including 40 intermediate level Japanese students in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Reading comprehension lesson in experiment class conducted by using visual novel media, while in control class, lesson conducted by using normal text. Post-test result showed that visual novel media were effective in enhancing student's reading comprehension skill. The result from questionnaire was also very positive. The students answer that the visual novel media is user friendly, entertaining, gave a very positive impact on motivation to learn.

Keywords: *Reading Comprehension, Visual novel, Media, Japanese Language, Japanese Language Learner*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-35) BAHASA INDONESIA LEARNING STRATEGY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN REGENCY

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Abstract. This is the follow-up study which is done by the researchers previously. In the previous study, the researchers focus on the implementation of Curriculum 2013 in Bahasa Indonesia subject of Junior High School in Klaten Regency. From the result of that study, it is known that one obstacle faced by the Bahasa Indonesia's teacher in implementing Curriculum 2013 is learning strategy.

Based on the problem above, this study focuses on the Bahasa Indonesia learning strategy by taking the population of Junior High School in Klaten Regency. The problem statement in this study is 'How are Bahasa Indonesia learning plan and strategy of Junior High School in Klaten Regency?' The aim of this study is to describe the language learning plan and strategy in of Junior High School in Klaten Regency. This research design in this study is case study; it gives a focus on certain problem that is Bahasa Indonesia learning strategy of Junior High School in Klaten Regency. The data collecting technique is done by conducting observation, interview, and document analysis. The collected data will validate by using method triangulation and source triangulation.

From the data analysis, it can be seen that Bahasa Indonesia's teacher of Junior High School in Klaten Regency used conventional strategy (indirect) and it is not relevant to the Curriculum 2013. Those strategies are as follow (1) Classical Learning Strategy; (2) Indirect Learning Strategy; and (3) Heuristic Learning Strategy.

Keywords: *Learning Strategy, Bahasa Indonesia, Curriculum 2013*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-50) HOT POTATOES: CALL MEDIA THAT CAN HELP JAPANESE LANGUAGE BARRIER IN COMPUTER BASED LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract. This paper aims to explain how Hot Potatoes as one of the media CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) can help barriers Japanese language teachers in computer-based language learning. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative. From previous studies, it is known that the obstacles of teachers in learning by using a computer there are two factors, namely internal factors of the teacher itself (eg, computer skills, time management, etc.), and external factors that include support facilities, and workplace environment, etc. Hot Potatoes as one of the CALL media can be effectively used by teachers as a solution to the teachers internal constraints. Considering the importance of CALLs influence on language learning, and appropriate ICT procedures and techniques, the use of Hot Potatoes as a CALL media can be effectively used for Japanese language learning. The advantage of Hot Potatoes is that it can be used offline, so it does not depend on internet connection. The output of Hot Potatoes itself is the web in HTML format which can be opened in any browser without an internet connection. Hot Potatoes media can make students learn Japanese in an interactive and fun way. It can be concluded that the internal obstacles of teachers in computer-based Japanese language learning can be overcome one of them with Hot Potatoes.

Keywords: *Hot Potatoes, CALL media, language teacher barrier*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-85) DEVELOPING ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILL FOR CHILDREN THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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Abstract. The growth of language aspect is an important role that need to be develop for Early Childhood Education in the aim of stating and understanding mind and feeling not only people but also the children themselves. The children language ability for understanding information is very fast e.g understanding English as a foreign language. English for young children has been introduced as international language. The introduction of foreign language to children especially English makes have more chance to learn other knowledge e.g. science, to expend their social life in the international scale and also to prepare the children so that they can be ready for the international competition. The growth of Information Technology (ICT) influence to language skill for children. The learning based on Information Technology that integrated with English for young children that adapted based on their age stages as an innovative media between teacher and children. This method use the literature review and analysis by collected other information and research before

Keywords: *ICT, English language, early childhood education*

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(ABS-112) CAN POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD) MEASURES READING CONCENTRATION POWER?

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Abstract. This study aims to measure the concentration power on reading activity based on electroencephalography (EEG) recording. The concentration is in the beta wave, precisely at the frequency of 15-18Hz. This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection using Open Brain Computer Interface by utilizing 18 respondents consisting of 9 men and 9 women. The recordings use 4 EEG channels with a maximum impedance of 15 Ω . Data processing using Matlab based application, EEGLab. Power concentration measurements using power spectral density (PSD) analysis. PSD can show power spectrum activity at any frequency. The results of this study indicate that the average power spectrum activity in male respondents showed a higher concentration compared with female respondents. Besides that, PSD results describe differences in concentration and non-concentration conditions based on brain map patterns. PSD can be an alternative method to determine the power of a persons reading concentration more efficiently. Thus, the opportunity to conduct experiments related to the factors that affect the power of reading concentration can be wide open.

Keywords: *reading concentration power, open brain computer interface, EEG, PSD*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-114) DESIGN OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL ON INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS COURSE AT ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF STKIP PGRI SUMATERA BARAT

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Abstract. The development of technology, especially information technology (internet), gradually unintentionally gives influence to education either directly or indirectly. The influence is clearly visible one of them to the method of learning. Learning methods that used to be done only face-to-face in the classroom and make the educator as a center of information (conventional) gradually begin to change towards learning that is also on-line based on the internet as an information center (E-Learning internet based). In STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat E-Learning internet based learning method itself has been introduced and implemented since 2014, but has not been maximally optimized. This is because the method does not have a standard in its implementation, and also conventional face-to-face learning method can not be abandoned completely, hence there is overlap between the two. Accordingly, this study developed a model of learning that combines the concept of conventional learning with the concept of E-Learning internet based called Blended Learning. Blended Learning model is expected to be a solution to the above problems, so that the learning process can be implemented effectively. This research is research and development research (R & D) with the outcome is a product that is learning model design.

Keywords: *conventional methods, E-Learning internet based, Blended Learning, Model*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-115) SYNECTICS MODELS IN WRITING STORIES BY USING AUGMENTED REALITY TO INCREASE VERBAL CREATIVITY

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Abstract. Sumiyadi (2014) says start writing by using metaphors is a manifestation that the story we write is a creation which is allegorical (long metaphor). Support Sumiyadi, Syihabuddin (2017) says meaning of words in figurative language is on the word level. According to preliminary testing in STKIP Garut, students have much weaknesses to initiate writing with verbal creativity such as the metaphors. In the area of education, the metaphor is a tool that can help teachers to teach and learn the implications are obvious. Metaphor is a part of the thinking and learning processes of its fundamental role in education has not been paying much attention it. Synectics teaching distracted, like other forms of creative teaching methods (Kepes, McDaniel, Brannick, & Banks, 2013), guidance and education through creativity will prosperity uses simile, metaphor and analogy are taught, and this had led to the development of the skills students will be based on creativity. This quasi experiment research aimed to investigate how synectics model to be able to reason verbal creativity in writing stories. Based on findings of this study the researchers conclude that the result of this study indicates that the students who get augmented reality aided synectics models have a verbal creativity improvement better than the students who get conventional synectics models. The implications of this studies are expected to make further synectics model research to improve verbal creativity in each sub-section of the synectic phase.

Keywords: *synectics models, augmented reality, verbal creativity, writing stories*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-122) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP INVESTIGATION METHOD IN WRITING EXPOSITION TEXT LEARNING

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Abstract. This study was conducted since the lack of interest of the students of junior high school in writing exposition text. The interview done with the teacher of the junior high school found out that in writing exposition text, the students were usually lack in finding the idea of writing, developing the idea of writing, and the misuse of grammar. Based on the problems above, there were several questions that were going to be answered by this study. They were: 1) How is the capability of the students in writing exposition text before applying group investigation method?; 2) How is the capability of the students in writing exposition text after applying group investigation method?; 3) Is there any significant difference in students ability in writing exposition text before and after applying group investigation method?; This study was aimed to answer those questions. The findings of this study revealed the significant difference between experiment class and control class. It could be seen from the value of $t_{hitung} = 4,678$ which is higher than the value of $t_{tabel} = 2,001$. From the findings, this study concluded that the hypothesis H1 was accepted and hypothesis H0 was rejected, which also meant that the group investigation method is effective in enhancing Class of VII students of junior high school ability in writing exposition text.

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(ABS-190) MOODLE BASED TEST SIMULATION FOR ZIDS-EXAM

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Abstract. The certificate for Indonesian German students (ZIDS) has to be acquired by the German students at some universities in Indonesia. The examination for the acquisition of this certificate is carried out once a year in German departments. The participants of this examination are German students who are already in the 4th semester. Within the scope of the ZIDS examination, the German Department of the Faculty of Languages and Literature of the Pedagogical University of Indonesia (FPBS UPI) has offered an intensive one-month preparatory program. Despite this, the students show no excellent performance based on their average score, which is 60-70%. 10-20% of them did not pass the test. Since the Curriculum 2013 of the UPI becomes effective, this special program for the ZIDS examination is no longer carried out in an extracurricular manner, but regularly in a semester. As the present preparation for the ZIDS exam is not more intensive than before, an innovation is needed to improve the performance of the students at the ZIDS exam. The intended innovation is the development of the online ZIDS exam simulation, which is based on the LMS Moodle, which allows students to prepare themselves for the ZIDS exam alone or outside the classroom.

Keywords: *ZIDS, language exam, German, Moodle*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-199) MAPPING THE QUALITY OF CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MOVIE CHARACTERS AS AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP INTERACTIVE MOVIE MULTIMEDIA WITH DUBBING TECHNIQUE IN LEARNING DRAMA

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Abstract. This study aims to map the characterization of the movie characters. The mapping is intended to see the potential of movies as media that can help the process of learning drama, especially the art of role-play. Various roles that exist in the movies can be used as a stimulus for students to explore the ability to play roles. The research method used is descriptive analysis. The object of the study is Indonesian movies of 2016. The results show that they have sufficient potential reference as media for learning drama. Regarding the intensity of the character appearance with age-category, adults and teenagers become the most frequent to appear in every movie, followed by the old and kids. With regard to the quality of emotion shown in the characters, there are various emotions such as happy, sad, angry, and anxious. The results also show that not all scenes in the movies match the need of media for learning drama. The movies as media need to be adapted to the learning orientation and student condition. The movie scenes that will be used as learning media also need to be modified in advance since the pattern of sequencing movie scenes and the need of learning are different.

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(ABS-133) EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PICTURE MEDIA TO INCREASE THE VOCABULARY OF ARABIC LANGUAGE (MUFRADAT)

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Abstract. This research is based on the low level of vocabulary mastery of Arabic class IV student Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Irfan Subang. Therefore, the researcher tried to improve the students ability in mastering the vocabulary of Arabic by using the picture media. This study aims to measure whether the picture media in learning Arabic vocabulary can improve students skills.

The research method used is experimental method, with one group pre-test and post-test design, that is experiment conducted only in one group without comparison group, with the sample of 30 students with the research instrument in the form of test and questionnaire.

Based on the results of research: found that the picture media can improve students ability in mastering Arabic vocabulary. With the picture media of students easily hooked imagination so that students can directly memorize every vocabulary by using the right brain potential and potential left brain. This is evidenced by the average value of students who originally 12.27 then after learning vocabulary using image media increased to 23.83. In t-test, it can be seen that the value of t-count is bigger than t-table value, that is $2.04 < 11.93 > 2.75$. In conclusion, learning vocabulary Arabic through the picture media of the results are very satisfactory and effective and can improve student learning outcomes.

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(ABS-8) MULTIMODAL LITERACY FOR IMPROVING PRESENTATION QUALITY

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Abstract. The advance of communication and information technology has significantly changed the way people communicate in many areas of life. Ideas, which used to be shared “mostly by verbal texts”, have been realized in a more “multimodal” form nowadays, further influencing the way knowledge is constructed and meanings are created. This paper addresses the importance of developing multimodal literacy to improve the quality of presentation, particularly in academic settings. Some important principles in how to design multimodal presentation, particularly that composed of texts and visuals are proposed here.

Categorized in ICT and language teaching





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(ABS-70) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND MOTIVATION TO READ THE ACADEMIC TEXT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. Motivation to read a textbook, especially in foreign language, has been a problem to the higher education students. Whereas, reading habit and ability become an important factor for students' successful learning. This research aims to analyze the role of student's self-efficacy in the level of motivation to read the textbooks in English Language. This research applied quantitative approach. The population of this research is the whole students majoring in Management, Faculty of Economic, Universitas Islam Indonesia, that take Basic Academic Reading course in the first semester. The research's primary data was collected by closed questionnaire, and supported by structured interviews (by 90% response rate). Meanwhile, the sampling technique used is purposive random sampling, and data analysis method used is Pearson Product Moment's correlative coefision. The result of this research revealed that students' Self-Efficacy (SE) has a significant positive influence on their Motivation of Interest Aspect (MI), Motivation of Dedication Aspect (MD), and Motivation of Confidence Aspect (MC).

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(ABS-100) AN ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEO AS A MEDIA IN TEACHING SPEAKING

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Abstract. The aim of this study were (1) to analyze the students' speaking performance using YouTube video as a media, and (2) to know the classroom situation when YouTube video as a media is implemented in teaching speaking. This research was qualitative research which was carried out at Muhammadiyah University of Metro in the academic year of 2016/2017. In collecting the data, the researcher used interviews, observations, documents, and tests. The data were analyzed through descriptive statistics and triangulation. The research findings showed that: 1) Students had good confidence for speaking in front of the class. 2) Students' ideas were well organized and improved in speaking class. 3) Students were able to keep the conversation going without hesitation, or inappropriate pause, or repeating words. Related to the classroom situation using YouTube video as a media in teaching speaking, includes: a) the class situation more life and fun; b) there were interaction between student–student and lecturer–student; c) the students more active and enjoy the lesson; d) students' speaking proficiency improved.

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(ABS-120) THE USE OF PROBING-PROMPTING LEARNING IN TEACHING ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING

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Abstract. Write belonging to the productive language skills, meaning a skill that requires a person to do something activities. One of the types of writing that must be mastered by the student is the argument. Facts on the ground indicate that, learning to write effective arguments is still lacking. This is due to the method of learning that teachers use less varied and monotonous. Therefore, teachers should select appropriate learning methods. One is a method of probing prompting learning. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is any significant difference between the ability of high school students in a writing class XI arguments before and after using the probing method of prompting learning. The model used is a model with a quasi experimental research design control group pre-test-post-test. This study tested the hypothesis that there are significant differences between the ability to write arguments to the method of probing prompting learning with other learning methods are applied in learning to write argument. After analyzing the research data, the results obtained $t_{table} < t_{count} > t_{table}$ or $2.03 < 2.59 > 2.03$. That is, there are significant differences between students ability to write arguments before and after using the learning method of probing prompting learning.

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(ABS-201) USING FACEBOOK GROUPS TO FOSTER COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING COURSE

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Abstract. Networking technologies have intended to make it easier to provide authentic learning experiences for cross-cultural understanding. However, more guidance about how to conduct a successful online, collaborative learning is needed. The aim of this study was to investigate the collaborative learning for forming a cross-cultural understanding and designing the assignments for online collaboration learning projects. By investigating six Facebook groups of college students at Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin the Islamic State University (UIN) Banten, the study analyzed six different grouping strategies and various types of assignments to examine the level of students' learning satisfaction. The study adopted the ethnography virtual approach, and collected data from an online survey and the students' reflection essays. The results indicate the importance of building a sense of learning community and taking advantage of integrating multimedia for assignment design. The findings also suggest that lecturers should have strict requirements for communication between learners, and take advantage of social media tools for informal communication. This study provides implications for the teaching and research community in the field. More details about the challenges encountered and suggestions for improvement are discussed in the article.

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(ABS-247) AUGMENTED REALITY-BASED MULTIMEDIA IN EARLY READING LEARNING (INTRODUCTION OF ICT TO CHILDREN)

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Abstract. The background of this research is the need to develop multimedia in early reading learning. Development of this Augmented Reality-Based Multimedia is also as an effort to introduce ICT to children. This study aims to produce a multimedia learning, which combines the use of flash cards, android applications, and 3-dimensional images in the early reading teaching and learning. This research is based on Research and Development. The steps taken in this research process refer to Borg & Gall (2003) research stages: (1) research and data collection, (2) planning, (3) application development, (4) initial field trials, (5)) revision of test results, (6) product improvement, and (7) field test. This Augmented Reality Multimedia has been validated by experts and is tested on a limited and wide basis to elementary school students, parents, and elementary school teachers. The test considers functionality, efficiency, and usability of this media. The test results show that the user response to this media is good / positive.

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*

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(ABS-293) DEVELOPING COLLABORATIVE BASED READING HABIT MODEL FOR LEARNING WRITING TEXTBOOK

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Abstract. The phenomenon of students' laziness to read is a common symptom that continues to severely grow. It happens because reading has never been applied as habit within education. Reading and writing are closely related language skill, if reading has become habit among students, then writing too. Literacy habit (reading and writing) is able to cure reading disabilities and difficulty in writing. Thus, this research aims to develop reading based collaborative learning model with the intention of improving writing textbook skill. Stages performed are (1) pre-research and formulating learning conceptual model and (2) testing the arranged conceptual model and validating in the real context. Preliminary research is conducted by digging students' reading habit throughout writing textbook. Pre-research bring in a set of writing materials, ideas, thought, view and insights related with the reading which then were discussed collaboratively in Writing Textbook classroom. The outcome of this baseline survey is the depiction of students' abilities in getting information from various resources on developing material, plan and completing textbook writing. As for, the main research was started by selecting the topic, collecting the material, arranging the writing scheme, developing the scheme into a complete writing, evaluating the writing with the criteria and preparing the writing to be published. This study revealed that collaborative model was able to guide students to write textbook. The implementation of this model can increase the students' skill in writing textbook.

Keywords: *Collaborative model, reading habit, learning writing, textbook, students*

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-296) THE REVITALIZATION OF WRITING COMPETENCE THROUGH COOPERATIVE INTEGRATED READING AND COMPOSITION

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Abstract. The condition of difficulty in writing is much discussed, one of them by Canagarajah (2016) who expressed that writing is included in complex learning and sometimes it is hard to be taught, because writing should have various elements. This is in accord with Cavazos statement (2016) who explain that writing is complex activity because it should involve various components whether content, form, and language used. Based on that reason, the condition of writing which is poor particularly among Elementary School students need to be overcome. The aim of this research is to obtain the finding about development of Bahasa Indonesia sentence writing skill among Elementary School students in remote area of south coast in West Java- Banten border by using Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition model. This research use qualitative approach with action research design. The data source in this research are 4th grade students. Data collection technique in this study are test, observation and interview. Data analysis use thematic analysis whereas data validity use triangulation technique. The research result showed that the development of Bahasa Indonesia sentence writing skill among 4th grade students of Elementary School in remote area of south coast in West Java-Banten border when given treatment of Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition model is enhanced. The development intended here is skill development in quality and scope of content dimension, organization and appearance of content dimension, style and accuracy dimension, grammatical and spelling dimension.

Keywords: cooperative integrated reading and composition, writing, development

Categorized in *ICT and language teaching*



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(ABS-37) HISTORICAL LEARNING BY USING CULTURAL HERITAGE AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN CILACAP REGENCY

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Abstract. This study aimed to describe the understanding of teachers in the utilization of cultural heritage in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor as well as describe the teachers strategy on using of cultural heritage in their learning. The research used mixed methods with Sequential Explanator model, which do research by collecting data and analyzing quantitative data in first stage, After that doing data collecting and analyzing qualitative data in second stage, then analyzing the data as a whole and then taken conclusion from Analysis of the data. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with simple random sampling, the population of this research are the teachers of High School level history subjects. The results of this study show that the teachers understanding of the concept of cultural preservation and respond of teachers to the use of cultural heritage in learning history both is 75% respond of history teachers on the use of cultural heritage In history learning is 82,4%. But the teachers understanding of the concept of cultural heritage and respond toward the utilization of cultural heritage in learning history is not by not followed by using of cultural heritage in learning history that only amounted to 49.25%. The cause of the lack using of cultural heritage is 1) the number of teachers of history in the Cilacap Regency not yet understand about the background history of the cultural heritage, 2) distance between several schools with cultural heritage objects far enough in the range 70-75 Km. Even so, there are some teachers who have been harnessing the cultural heritageby using the methods of the project. The response of the students towards the using of cultural heritage in learning the history of the very positive, they are very appreciated learning history by making use of cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Nusakambangan Island, Tourism*

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-39) POTENCY OF NUSAKAMBANGAN ISLAND AS EDUCATION TOURISM POTENCY IN CILACAP REGENCY

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Abstract. This study aimed to determine the potential of Nusakambangan Island that can be used as an educational tourism attraction in Cilacap District, the efforts of local governments in developing educational tourism in Nusakambangan Island, the obstacles faced by local governments in developing educational tourism in Nusakambangan Island, and the steps What to do to deal with the constraints that occur in the development of educational tourism on the island of Nusakambangan Island as education tourism. This study used a qualitative method is to obtain an overview of the potential and development of reclaiming the island as an educational tourism. Collecting data used observation, interviews, document studies, and literature. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively and presented descriptively.

The results of this study show that Nusakambangan Island has many assets of tourism potential that includes nature tourism, historical tourism, and religious tourism that can be used as a source of educational tourism. In promotion the government use electronic media, and making a booklet or leaflet. Unfortunately, government has difficulty to develop Nusakambangan Island as an education tourism, because of its status is still under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, therefore the island is closed to the public.

Keywords: *Nusakambangan Island, Education Tourism*

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-41) UTILIZATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS FORT PENDEM AS ATTRACTIONS EDUCATION

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Abstract. This study aimed to identify the history of the construction of Fort Pendem, Form and Function castle building, conditions Pendem Castle as a tourist attraction education, private sector role in the development of Pendem Castle as a tourist attraction education, and to know the governments efforts in the utilization Pendem Castle as a tourist attraction education in Cilacap District. This study used descriptive qualitative method to determine and describe the phenomenon. Process data was collected by interviewing informants, making field notes and document, and perform data analysis to find out the true picture of the utilization Attractions Fort Pendem as education.

These results indicate that Pendem fort built by the Dutch to enhance its defense systems in the area of South Java. The fort is equipped with a wide range of buildings to support security such as trenches and barracks. Fort Pendem currently used as a tourist attraction by adding educational support buildings such as the open garden tour, and a play area built by the government as an attempt to use Pendem Castle as a tourist attraction education. The private sector also has a role in the development of Pendem Castle Attraction into education in Cilacap district.

Keywords: *Heritage, Fort Pendem, Tourism Education*

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-44) INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY FOR TEACHER

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Abstract. This study aims to describe importance of information literacy competency for teachers. This is a critical analysis based on literature study. Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to “recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information”. People with information literacy competency will be able to live in information society where information and knowledge are the most important element. Information literacy also is increasingly important in the contemporary environment of rapid technological change and proliferating information resources. The teachers with information literacy competency will be able to find and use needed information efficiently and effectively. They will teach well, and be creative and innovative teachers and inspired the students. They will have spirit to be lifelong learner who will create new knowledge and share it to community. The most important thing they will spread their information literacy competency to the students and make them be information literacy people. It is recommended that the teachers should have training in information literacy, and for the education university should include information literacy subject in its curriculum.

Keywords: *education, information literacy, information society, teacher*

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-45) COMBINE APPLICATION LEARNING THEORY OF HUMANISTIC AND KOGNITIF ON LEARNING (THE APPLICATION IN LANGUAGE LEARNING INDONESIA) AS ONE THE MODELS TEACHING ARTS

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Abstract. Writing scientific papers is intended to describe one form of art in teaching or teaching arts result of combine application Humanistic learning theory with cognitive method. As for the background of writing scientific papers is because in the process of learning, especially learning Indonesian awareness about meaning of learning in the life of students is very lacking. This happens of course caused by several factors both of invidual factors that include intelligence, maturity, and self-motivation, as well as social factors that include cpndition of family, condition of teachers or educators, learning stimuli, and learning methods.

Generally, Learning Indonesian language aims to learners have the ability to communicate effectively and efficiently with the ethics that apply orally and in writing. So that Indonesian language can be used appropriately and creatively. Meanwhile, the specific purpose of learning Indonesian language is the material taught can be understood by the learners. Combine Application of humanistic theory with cognitive as one of the art in teaching or Teaching Arts that can be applied in the learning process and learning in order to achieve the learning objectives especially learning Indonesian. With the humanistic process being applied, learners are accustomed to mutual respect, confidence, and openness. In the process and the results of learning the humanistic theory is able to provide direction towards all learning components to support the achievement of learning objectives. While cognitive theory has a perspective that learners process information and learning through its efforts to organize, store, and then discover the relationship between new knowledge and existing knowledge. This theory emphasizes on how information is processed.

Thus, the Combine Application between humanistic theory and the cognitive theory of its implications in the Indonesian language learning that has been implemented shows remarkable results both from learning and learning process and the results. Proven with the level of spirit and motivation of high learners and activeness in learning activities, triggering good results for understanding and application of learning Indonesian. Can be proved by the decreasing value, not present in attendance in the presence of learners, the number of learning outcomes in the form of works of each learning material, the least amount in the revision column of the writings of participants, the better the mastery of be good and correct Indonesian language and standard language In the act of speech learners, and of course affects the nominal value that has increased the value of the value of learning outcomes.

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-98) USER INTERFACE DESIGN OF MULTIMEDIA-BASED ICT LEARNING MODULE

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Abstract. Information and Communication Technology has been growing very rapidly. It allows a variety of multimedia-based elements of media learning to be used to support more meaningful learning. The ability to use Information and Communication Technology must be mastered by students including student-teachers. Students of Teachers College University of Pelita Harapan come from various regions and culture throughout Indonesia. Not all of the students got adequate computer learning in their high school. These diversities affect them how to learn ICT skills. This study is part of aims at developing multimedia-based ICT learning module. Data on skills, sosio-cultural background, and student learning styles will be collected through questionnaires and interviews. The results will be analyzed and developed into a user interface of the learning module. The user interface will be designed to accommodate different skill, cultural background and learning styles of the students. Thus, students will be helped appropriately in mastering the learning of Information and Communication Technology.

Keywords: *ICT, Learning Module, Multimedia, Diverse Learners*

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(ABS-164) THE USE OF PUPPET IN TEACHING SPEAKING TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract. As a demand of English learning, EFL for young learners in Indonesia still has gaps; namely the limitations of teaching aids. For this reason, this study was aimed to investigate how puppets could give benefits in teaching speaking to young learners and students' responses toward the implementation. Nine seventh-grade students of Junior High School in Bandung were participated in this study. Moreover, this study employed case study as the methodology. The data included classroom observation, teacher's field notes, and interview at the end of the teaching and learning activities. The result revealed that the use of puppets was an appropriate and effective approach in teaching speaking to young learners. It helped the teacher to teach in ease situation, particularly in engaging the students, creating great atmosphere, and organizing the class. It also created students' high participation, helped students to speak in front of others, and encouraged students to improve their speaking ability. In other words, the use of puppet has significant influence on young learners' speaking activities.

Keywords: *Puppet, Teaching Speaking, Young Learners*

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(ABS-182) TRANSFORMATION FORM OF FOLKTALE TO BE CREATIVE WRITING AS CAPITAL FORMATION OF NATIONAL CHARACTER

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Abstract. The character formation of learners in Indonesia should be inherent with the values of locality that are found throughout the country. The requirement is aimed not to alienate learners in Indonesia with the values of the culture character of its own nation. Governments and all levels of Indonesian society should work hand in hand to keep students closer in Indonesia with their local cultural values. This paper is a small part of the results of research related to the provision of literacy programs in the School Literacy Movement (GLS) derived from the classic stories of the Indonesian nation. Indonesia has a wealth of repertoire of abundant classical stories and still not well documented, let alone documented in the form of story books that can support the source of GLS for learners in Indonesia.

The research was conducted in the context of providing literacy resources in the School Literacy Movement (GLS). The source of literacy comes from the classical stories of the Indonesian nation. Indonesia has a wealth of classical abundance of classical treasures and is still not well documented, even transforming it into the form of story books that can be used to support the GLS program for learners in Indonesia. The main problem in implementing GLS is the lack of good and proper reading sources in the schools library. Though the availability of the books is a necessity. Especially, the books of the literary genre are sourced from folktale in Indonesia. The rewriting of folktale into a creative work is a manifestation of transformational acts in the literary world. This paper is the result of research conducted in order to document the folktale of nuanced localities in the middle of the ethnic community in Indonesia, especially the Minangkabau ethnic group in West Sumatra, and then rewrote it into the creative work of prose nuance.

Keywords: *folktale, literacy, national character*

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(ABS-184) VISITOR SESSION AS EFFORTS TO INCREASE SPEAKING ABILITY

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Abstract. The number of Japanese learners in Indonesia is the second largest in the world with the number of 827 thousand people. But this large number is not directly proportional to the ability to speak well. One factor is the lack of opportunity to speak with native speakers, so that students have not confidence to speak with Japanese. Similar to students in the Japanese language education department in UPI, the opportunity to speak with native speakers is very rare. This study tested the visitor session activity on lectures involving eight Japanese and 30 students in sixth semester. The purpose of this study is to describe learning activity with the visitor session, and describing the ability of the students through self-assessment about their ability to speak. The research method used is experimental study using observation of learning process and questionnaire to students and native speakers. From the analysis results can be seen that: 1) after following the activities of visitor session they feel the ability to speak better; 2) a growing understanding of Japanese culture and society that has not been present in textbooks or lectures; 3) students feel the ability to speak is not good and there are many grammatical errors when talking, but conversations with the native felt communicative; 4) Students still feel a lot using gesture and switch-code when not knowing a vocabulary. On the other hand, the native speakers argue that students speaking skills are quite good nevertheless need to be given more opportunities to interact with native speakers.

Keywords: *Visitor session, Japanese Language Learning, Japanese-speaking skill*

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(ABS-193) PROOFING TOOLS IN MICROSOFT OFFICE WORD 2016: THE APPLICATION IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. Microsoft Office Word 2016 is one of useful software for writing in the world. The software features grammatical correction in various languages, one of which is Indonesian. Therefore, this research aims to explore the features of the spelling and proofing tool of Microsoft Office Word 2016 software. This proofing tool is tested with Indonesian linguistic units of words, compounds of words, affixes, and particles. The testing is done from the syntactic and semantic realms. From the analysis of linguistic units, it is found that some linguistic elements are not detected by this software. Compound words with affixes become the weakness of this software. In addition, this proofing tools is only applicable to morphological units but not syntactical ones.

Keywords: *Microsoft Office Word 2016, proofing tools, spelling*

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*





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(ABS-206) CONCURRENT READING PROGRAM: AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE LITERACY SKILL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract. All primary school students (SD) in Indonesia are expected to become proficient in literacy skills. In reality, these skills are not acquired by many students, especially in remote areas. In order to achieve the required literacy skills, schools need efforts and programs which are systematic, well-planned, and result should be measurable. Most primary schools do not have these special literacy programs. This study aims to identify existing programs in schools that have successfully improved the literacy skills of students, and these successful programs then adapted to be implemented in other schools that have not acquired similar strategies. This research is part of a larger study on model development for dealing with children with reading difficulties. Participants consist of school principals, teachers, and students from 5 primary schools in remote areas of Central Java. The research used grounded descriptive qualitative method, by interviewing, observation, and focused-group discussion. One of the primary schools were considered to have a successful literacy skills improvement program, which is named CRP (Concurrent Reading Program). The findings showed that there are six factors influencing the successful of the CRP implementation, which are: (1) leadership and strong motivation of headmaster, (2) cooperation with local mobile library, (3) teachers leadership in class, (4) support from all components of school, 5) positive school environment, and (6) reading activities, which include: (a) 15 minutes reading at every morning and afternoon, held simultaneously at the same time by all teachers and students in each class; (b) borrowing books at the mobile library on scheduled and regular basis; (c) writing up the resume of reading material; (d) participation on external school reading competitions; and (e) simple handcraft-works which need to read a guide-book. CRP has showed improvement in students literacy skills, which is now applied in a school with similar condition.

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ABS-210) THE TEACHING OF VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH "PROJEKTARBEIT"

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Abstract. This paper focuses on the teaching of vocabulary and German speaking skill through “Projektarbeit” ‘project assignment’. “Projektarbeit” is a project based learning which involves the stages of setting of the goal, planning, cooperating in groups, implementing, evaluating and documenting. This “Projektarbeit” is included in the classroom action research applied in the Mündlicher Ausdruck I course in the German Education Department of UPI Bandung (Indonesian University of Education) in one semester, from February to May 2013. The Data were collected in the form of videorecords, interview scripts and test scores. The results indicate that “Projektarbeit” can help students comprehend and increase vocabulary and German speaking skill. The students’ learning results of the Speaking can achieve the standard of Level B1 of CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). Student opinions about “Projektarbeit”, especially independent assignment, was highly positive.

Keywords: *vocabulary, speaking skill, Projektarbeit ‘project assignment’, classroom action research*

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(ABS-235) ENHANCING READING COMPREHENSION SKILL USING OK5R STRATEGY

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether OK5R (Overview, Key Ideas, Read, Record, Recite, and Reflect) strategy can enhance students' reading comprehension skill. The study adopted Kemmis and Mc Taggart's model of action research (1986) and involved 25 students of the twelfth grade of Textile Department of Vocational High School (SMK N) 1 ROTA in Bayat, Klaten, Indonesia as the subject. The research consisted of two cycles. Data were gathered through observations, diaries, interviews, and tests. The qualitative data were analyzed by qualitative descriptive analysis, while the analysis of the quantitative data was done by descriptive statistic. Overall, the strategy of OK5R has been successful to enhance students' reading comprehension skill. It was proven by the increase of mean score from 61, 80 to 73,75 in cycle I and achieves 80,80 in cycle II. Interestingly, the implementation of OK5R brings some nurturant effects to the students. It can improve the students' involvement in the learning activities, and raise their positive attitude towards the English subject. Therefore, teachers are strongly recommended to use OK5R strategy in teaching reading.

Keywords: *classroom action research, OK5R strategy, reading comprehension*

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(ABS-245) THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDENT

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Abstract. Language is one of modern communications tool that always growing rapidly, especially in this era globalization. As a modern student must be able to follow the development to learn a foreign language. In according to English as a foreign language that has been taught since primary school, an International Relations students must be able to learn and understand other foreign languages because they are a prospective diplomats candidates, as well as prospective workers who are reliable for the future.

It is expected to have an outcome such as life skill which become national basic concept for creating young generation who reliable, has high creativity and able to compete with young generation from the other countries.

This study examined how the foreign language will participate in the formation of the characters of International relations students, so they will be ready to face the real world of work.

This method use in this research is descriptive analysis and library method based on the reference books, journal or scientific paper which related to foreign language learning.

Keywords: *education, foreign language learning, international relation student*

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(ABS-258) STRUCTURAL BARRIERS OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHERS IN TOURISM VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN LOMBOK ISLAND

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Abstract. Human resources development of teacher cannot be done partially, but must be comprehensively. Although the teacher often attend competency training in a number of competency boosting forums, it does not automatically improve the quality of their resources, as there are still a number of important and influencing factors, including structures and institutions which are factually difficult overcome by the teacher. This article aims to analyze these obstacles that have tended to be ignored while determining the quality of teachers. Eleven teachers at 3 SMK (Vocational High School of Tourism in Lombok Island were chosen purposively as informants. Purposive selection was possible because they are the key informants who experience or face to face with the issues studied. They were interviewed in-depth for between 2 and 3 hours each. Data collection was also conducted with a focused group discussion involving 15 teachers. The results of the study reveal three problems faced by SMK Tourism teachers in Lombok, namely: (a) non-linear teacher education and their excessive teaching workload; (b) the understanding of learning materials rests on a curriculum that has not been linked and matched to the needs of the tourism industry; (c) difficult career and promotion due to complicated administrative requirements. These structural barriers are often to be the determinant factors of the quality and competency of teachers. Therefore, affirmative policy needs to be formulated to reduce it, among others by rationalizing the number of teachers, simplification and efficiency of promotion bureaucracy and rationalization of workload.

Keywords: *structural barriers, human resources, teachers, SMK tourism, Lombok*

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(ABS-272) DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING MODEL BASED ON THE PERSONAL SOURCE IN PLAYING JAVANESE GAMELAN FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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Abstract. This study aims to produce products in the form of learning models based on personal clumps that are appropriate to apply in learning Javanese Gamelan for children with special needs. The development model used is the ADDIE model with the consideration that this model is designed for a training. The stages of the development procedure are analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation. Subjects in this study were limited to children with special needs with the criteria of low vision, mental retardation and physical dissability. The research instrument to assess the feasibility of the product in the form of a that is addressed to the trainer of three people as the product users. Data analysis technique used is statistic descriptive. The results showed that (1) the product produced in this development is a learning model based on personal source in playing Javanese gamelan to children with special needs. The model includes three stages ranging from pre-learning, learning and post-learning. It also includes the scope and elements of the learning model applied to each of the criteria of the child. (2) The feasibility of the resulting product is proven through the field test on 24 children with special needs at Bina Siwi Orphanag,e Yogyakarta. In addition, it can be seen from the results of descriptive statistical analysis showing that the product is worth using.

Keywords: *learning model, Javanese gamelan, special needs*

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(ABS-274) CREATIVE THINKING ABILITY AND MUSICAL CREATIVITY: EFFECT OF THE ARRANGEMENT ACTIVITIES OF CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG SONGS THROUGH CREATIVE MUSIC LEARNING

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Abstract. This paper discusses the results of research on the effect of the arrangement activities of dolanan cublak-cublak suweng songs through creative music learning on creative thinking ability and musical creativity of learners. The design method used quasi experiment with pretest-posttest control group design. The population is all students of class VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Kemlagi Mojokerto. The samples were 64 students divided into two groups, 32 students in the experimental group and 32 students in the control group. The data were analyzed by the descriptive technique and Manova test. The results showed that there are significant differences at the creative thinking ability and musical creativity among learners taught using creative music learning model through the arrangements activities of dolanan cublak-cublak suweng songs with learners who are taught using direct learning model. This can be shown based on Manova test of experimental group and control group at posttest with significance value in Hottelings Trace column 0.000 (sig. <0,05). Thus, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the arrangement activity of dolanan cublak-cublak suweng songs through creative music learning on creative thinking ability and musical creativity of learners.

Keywords: *Arrangement, cublak-cublak suweng song, creative music learning model, creative thinking ability, musical creativity*

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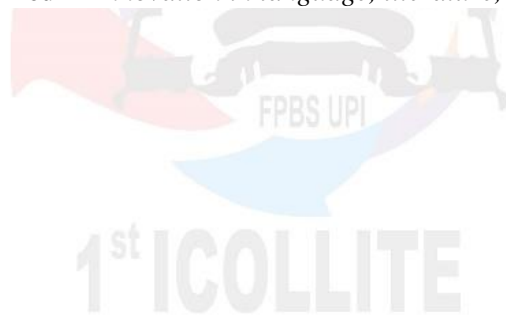
October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-279) FACILITATIVE APPROACH FOR SCIENTIFIC PAPER CLASS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' COMPETITIVE CHARACTER

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Abstract. Considering reasoning field competition, facilitating towards students must be intensified. Another problem is fighting spirit of the students, it included their initiative to actively participate in scientific competition. Innovation by developing lecturing model using facilitative approach in form of direct assistance is needed. The assistance stage covers idea exploration, observation, relevant reference, draft, finalization, and simulation presentation. The facilitative approach is also designed to build competitive character in order to develop the fighting spirit of students in scientific competition. When competitive character has been built, it is expected that achievement in reasoning field can be maximal and become supporting system in achieving reputation of institution.

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(ABS-286) MONSEHE: A FOREIGN CULAMBACU CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE MARGINALIZED

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Abstract. Culambacu tribe is one of the tribe in Southeast Sulawesi Province, which has been felt marginalized by community groups. This tribe resides Wiwirano Sub-district of Nort Konawe district, which was split last year from Kolaka Regency. In association between people and traditional events they use their native language called Culambacu. Culambacu language besides spoken in Landawe Nort Konawe, this language also is spoken in some suburbs in Central Sulawesi such as Bungku, Buleleng, and Toreta. The uniqueness of this language is that almost all speakers of Culambacu language can communicate in the language spoken in Wiwirano like Tolakines, Bugisnese, Javanese, but other can not speak Culambacu. The culture of Culambacu is almost identical to Tolaki culture, Culambacu is a Mother tongue, the term culture derives from the Sanskrit language Buddhist, defined as matters relating to the mind and human reason. In English, culture is called culture, derived from the Latin word colere, which is to process or to do. Can also be interpreted as cultivate the land or farming. The word culture is also sometimes translated as "culture" in Indonesian. Indonesia as an archipelagic country has a large area, stretching from Aceh to Papua. There are 17,504 islands scattered throughout the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, which consists of 8,651 named islands and 8,853 unnamed islands. In addition to natural wealth with biodiversity and vegetation, Indonesia is known for its cultural diversity. In Indonesia there are dozens of ethnics that have their own culture. The state of Indonesia is a cultural state, which means occupied or occupied by the people (people) who have various cultures. We should be grateful, because although Indonesia is inhabited by diverse cultures, Indonesia still can survive as a whole country. Its all because of the Indonesian philosophy called Pancasila. Where in the third principle has been mentioned, which reads "Unity of Indonesia".

The importance of maintaining the existing culture in Indonesia, due to the entry of foreign cultures into Indonesia. The lack of filtering of foreign culture that goes to Indonesia makes the existing culture in Indonesia began to fade. Not only that, the decline of culture in Indonesia is caused by the rapid flow of globalization, starting from the technology, until the language becomes a victim. Culture in a region is the identity of the area, because culture reflects the culture is a habit that we must always preserve for our children and grandchildren will be able to learn it, do not be fooled by the culture of foreign culture that enters into this country. because consciously or not the culture is very important for ourselves, others and the state.

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(ABS-271) DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE INTEGRATED MODEL CIRC TYPED (COOPERATIVE INTEGRATED READING AND COMPOSITION) IN INTENSIVE READING LEARNING

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Abstract. Intensive reading learning at elementary level aims to find the proper meaning of a text. Based on the results of preliminary studies, it is generally found that intensive reading ability of the 5th grade is generally low. This case is due to the use of monotonous and conventional instructional model.

The purpose of this research is to develop cooperative model of CIRC (Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition) model to improve students intensive reading ability. The research method used is a modified R&D (Research and Development). Cooperative learning model CIRC typed developed in this research is focus on the steps of learning activities.

The results of this research are two; firstly, the description of teachers' needs in intensive reading learning -which are: (1) teachers expect active participation of students during the learning process which is determined by highly activity and creativity, (2) teachers expect the emerge of students' courage to express opinions and comments as well as suggestion about the topic being discussed (3) the teacher expects the students to actively participate in class discussion; secondly, the description of the students needs which are: (1) students need a low-risk, safe, comfortable, and fun learning atmosphere, (2) students need a learning process that provide students' self-actualizing chances by conveying ideas or discussion between friends, (3)) students need communication warmth between teacher-students, and (4) students need the frequent reinforcement in the form of praise and compliment for their positive actions.

The improvement of learning outcomes through cooperative model of CIRC type is seen from the average of learning outcomes and the average of observations in each enforcement. The average score of evaluation of the enforcement I is 61.9, enforcement II is 69.6, and the enforcement of III is 79.1. Meanwhile the rating of the average of observations on the enforcement I shifted from 'poor' to 'fair'. The rating of enforcement II increased to 'good' and the enforcement III became 'very good'. The students' responses questionnaire results are 5.3% classified 'poor' 36.9% 'fair', 44.2% 'good', and 12.4% is classified 'very good'

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(ABS-273) THE EFFECT OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION ON THE RINDING GUMBENG MUSIC SKILLS AND APPRECIATION OF THE STUDENTS IN SMK NEGERI 2 WONOSARI GUNUNGKIDUL

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Abstract. The objective of this research is to discover the significant differences of rinding gumbeng music skills and appreciation between the students who are taught with collaborative learning and those who are taught with personal learning, at SMK Negeri 2 Wonosari Gunungkidul.

This study used quasi experimental with the pretest-posttest control group design. The population was all students of class X SMK Negeri 2 Wonosari Gunungkidul. The research sample was 63 students consisting of 32 students in the experimental group and 31 students in the control group. The sample was taken by random sampling technique, while the determination of sample size uses Slovin techniques. The data were collected via tests and questionnaires. The research instruments used were a test of music skill and a questionnaire of music appreciation. The validity of instrument in this research was content validity and construct validity. The content validity used validity index of Aiken V, and the construct validity used factor analysis. The reliability of instrument in this research used Alpha Cronbach and inter-rater reliability with Cohens Kappa techniques. The data were analyzed multivariately by using Manova test. The prerequisite test of analysis used multivariate normality test by using Mahalanobis distance test and multivariate homogeneity test by using Box's M test.

The results show that there are significant differences of rinding gumbeng music skills and appreciation between the students who are taught with collaborative learning and those who are taught with personal learning, at SMK Negeri 2 Wonosari Gunungkidul. This is indicated by the post-test results of various multivariate between experimental group and control group. The significance value achieved on the Hotteling's Trace column is 0.000. The significance value indicates < 0.05 . Another evidence proved that the post-test average score on rinding gumbeng music skills and appreciation of experimental group is higher than that of the control group. Therefore, there is effect of collaborative learning implementation on students rinding gumbeng music skills and appreciation at SMK Negeri 2 Wonosari Gunungkidul.

Keywords: *Collaborative learning, rinding gumbeng, music skills, music appreciation*

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(ABS-20) CROSS-CULTURAL LEARNING STRATEGY THROUGH JAPANESE DRAMA IN IMPROVING ORAL AND WRITTEN JAPANESE COMPETENCY

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Abstract. The Japanese proverb says ‘Goo nihairebagoo ni shitagae’, which means obeying the rules of the village when entering it. In order to be accepted in a community, we have to follow the rules there. However, it does not mean we erase our personal and the National identity. It is implied that learning a foreign language cannot be separated from the cultural understanding of the language. The low understanding of Japanese culture is one of the causes of student’s low understanding in oral and written Japanese. Thus, misunderstandings occur either in oral or written communication. The role of the teacher is fundamental in designing the learning strategy and creating the captivating Japanese cross-cultural material. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to develop a Japanese cross-cultural learning strategy through Japanese drama and anime in improving the competence of the level II students both in oral and written. This research applies descriptive and experimental research method. The sample of the research is 30 students of level II with purposive sampling. The outcomes of this study are the increasing competence of oral and written through the transfer of Japanese cross-cultural and the increasing understanding of the students about Japanese culture. Students are active in searching Japanese culture from drama, Japanese anime. Moreover, they can retell the cultural aspects by using Japanese to their friends in class.

Keywords: *Learning Strategy, Japanese Cross-Cultural, oral and written competence*

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(ABS-36) THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE GAMES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF READING AND WRITING SKILLS OF KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN

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Abstract. Young children generally enjoy games and are content with their participation in a variety of activities. Making something by themselves and feeling proud of their creation may boost their self-confidence. They also learn from the praise or criticism by teachers, parents and other children about the work they made. Language games can stimulate children's motor nerves that allow to be creative without limits, form a creative mindset, and facilitate language skills. The development of reading takes place in several phases: Phase 1 (obtaining knowledge of letters, syllables, and simple words), Phase 2 (analyzing unknown words), phase 3 (reading for understanding), phase 4 (concluding and identifying authors views), and phase 5 (integrating what they read and responding critically to reading material). The development of writing begins with drawing, then scribbling, and making shapes of letters. Spelling errors (and pronunciation errors usually occur in the form of cluster reduction and replacement of sound based on phonological similarity. Sometimes special time or momentum is unnecessary to teach reading, writing and counting. Children can learn how to read through pictures, letters and words games. This is evidenced by 20 children or 83% were able to read and write. In addition, as many as 17 children, or 71% exhibited language development in line with expectations. This paper aims to delineate literacy development of students after participating in a language game through, for example, drawing an apple, fish, worm, bucket, and person. The game is designed to be more attractive and suits the age of the children. The material delivery is made more stress-free and does not demand children to always produce good work. In other hands, the reading and writing learning with language games was effective, according to the result that the ability has been increasing. Besides they were happy when the learn is happening. This research has implications for the increase in read - write , also on language acquisition . Language games make learning fun atmosphere so that children look happy and be creative . In addition , this implies that teachers should teach with a variety of fun method . Learning to read - write was gradually with games according to age and language development of children.

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-51) THE ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS NECESSITIES ON INDONESIAN GENERAL COURSE BASED ON SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUSTER

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Abstract. This study aims to prove the students necessities on the Indonesian general courses teaching material on social science cluster in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Indonesia University of Education. The existence of necessities analysis made this study using a qualitative approach with descriptive method of analysis. The data in this study is a questionnaire distributed to students of social science classes related to the problems of the students needs on Indonesian language teaching materials. The validity of the data is tested by using correlation technique through product moment correlation coefficient. The reliability is tested using the Cronbach alpha formula. The analysis in this research is used to describe the score of variable X and Y variable and its position, by the procedure of determining the number of criterium score and compare the total score of questionnaire result with the number of criterium score, to find the total score of questionnaire result. Afterward, a continuum line is created and determine the location of the scores of the results of the study. The continuum line aims to determine the percentage of the scores of the research score (rating scale) in the continuum line ($S / \text{maximum score} \times 100\%$). The results obtained from this analysis can be used as recommendations for lecturers in the preparation and development of the Indonesians language general course in social science cluster.

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(ABS-116) GUARDIAN PARENTS VOICES ON PHOTOVOICE TECHNIQUES APPLICATION TO IMPROVE PARTICIPATION SENSITIVITY ON KIDS' LEARNING

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Universitas PGRI Palembang²

Abstract. This study is an action research to improve parents' sensitivity to their childrens learning activities and improve the skills of providing assistance to increase their participation in children learning activities. The research was conducted in Jamali village, Mande sub-district, Cianjur district with the subject of 9 guardian parents. This research was conducted collaboratively with Students Community Service (KKN) students of Universitas Suryakencana Cianjur. Data collection models are scales, observations, questionnaires, and interviews. The research will be conducted through two cycles. The first cycle of two rounds of viewfinder is presented. In the second cycle only one round will be done. Methods of data analysis will use descriptive statistics. The outcomes of this study will result in a model of providing parent training to improve the quality and quantity of guidance given to their children who are in playgroup school and will be published in reputable national journals or in international proceedings.

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*

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(ABS-172) STYLISTIC STUDIES TO AFRIZAL MALNA AND AAN MANSYUR'S POETRY AND ITS USE IN COMPOSING TEACHING MATERIALS FOR WRITING POETRY LEARNING FOR GRADE X STUDENTS

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Abstract. As Abrams (1999) points out, stylism is "the study of the use of language in literature". Based on this definition, in this study, the stylistic study is about to peel the formal structure of language, such as 1) phonology (speech sound patterns, rhymes, and rhythms), 2) syntactic (sentence structure types), 3) lexical includes word- abstract and concrete words etc., and 4) rhetoric (a feature of the use of figurative language and parables). The manipulated language structure will be exposed in as much detail as possible to reveal the aesthetic effects created. In this study, the study was applied to the poems of Afrizal Malna and Aan Mansyur. Both of these poets are some of the many poets who have a bright gait in the contemporary Indonesian poetry. Both poets are chosen as the object of study because in addition to productive, they are poets who can contribute to the history and gained great appreciation in contemporary Indonesian poetry. By making use of contemporary poetry from the eminent poet, the researcher hopes to contribute in completing the treasury of contemporary literary studies. After doing stilistik study on the poem, the results of the analysis will be utilized to compile teaching materials in the form of learning implementation plan. It includes objectives, procedures, materials, and assessment of learning. That way, it is expected that the compiled teaching materials can play a role in improving students insight, interest, and talent in writing poetry.

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(ABS-275) EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LITERACY MOVEMENT THROUGH INDONESIAN SMK DEBATE COMPETITION

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Abstract. This study aims to explain the Indonesian Debate Competition SMK Year 2016 as a supporter of the National Literacy Movement. The Indonesian Vocational Debate Competition was attended by all vocational representatives from 34 provinces in Indonesia. This research used the theory in the concept of Debate Competition SMK Year 2016 and the concept of literacy movement SMK. This research used qualitative approach with descriptive analysis using observation technique and literature study concept. The respondents observed were the participants of the Indonesian Debate Contest in SMK Year 2016 through the debate contest scoring sheet. The results of this study indicated that the contest of Indonesian vocational debate can be used as a supporter of the national literacy movement through the reading of the preparation materials for the debate competition.

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(ABS-285) RITUAL “MONSEHE” SYMBOLS OF CULAMBACU COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR

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Abstract. Culambacu tribe is one of the tribe in Southeast Sulawesi Province, which has been felt marginalized by community groups. This tribe resides Wiwirano Sub-district of Nort Konawe district, which was split last year from Kolaka Regency. In association between people and traditional events they use their native language called Culambacu. Culambacu language besides spoken in Landawe Nort Konawe, this language also is spoken in some suburbs in Central Sulawesi such as Bungku, Buleleng, and Toreta. The uniqueness of this language is that almost all speakers of Culambacu language can communicate in the language spoken in Wiwirano like Tolakines, Bugisnese, Javanese, but other can not speak Culambacu. The culture of Culambacu is almost identical to Tolaki culture, Culambacu is a Mother tongue, the term culture derives from the Sanskrit language Buddhist, defined as matters relating to the mind and human reason. In English, culture is called culture, derived from the Latin word colere, which is to process or to do. Can also be interpreted as cultivate the land or farming. The word culture is also sometimes translated as "culture" in Indonesian.

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has a large area, stretching from Aceh to Papua. There are 17,504 islands scattered throughout the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, which consists of 8,651 named islands and 8,853 unnamed islands. In addition to natural wealth with biodiversity and vegetation, Indonesia is known for its cultural diversity. In Indonesia there are dozens of ethnics that have their own culture.

The state of Indonesia is a cultural state, which means occupied or occupied by the people (people) who have various cultures. We should be grateful, because although Indonesia is inhabited by diverse cultures, Indonesia still can survive as a whole country. Its all because of the Indonesian philosophy called Pancasila. Where in the third principle has been mentioned, which reads "Unity of Indonesia".

The importance of maintaining the existing culture in Indonesia, due to the entry of foreign cultures into Indonesia. The lack of filtering of foreign culture that goes to Indonesia makes the existing culture in Indonesia began to fade. Not only that, the decline of culture in Indonesia is caused by the rapid flow of globalization, starting from the technology, until the language becomes a victim. Culture in a region is the identity of the area, because culture reflects the culture is a habit that we must always preserve for our children and grandchildren will be able to learn it, do not be fooled by the culture of foreign culture that enters into this country. because consciously or not the culture is very important for ourselves, others and the state.

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(ABS-34) ORGANISATION CULTURE OF “ARMIDALE ENGLISH COLLEGE” IN SOREANG, BANDUNG INDONESIA

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Abstract. A social organization is usually born from a pattern of social interaction, which is usually based on the local culture. This research is about the organization culture of an English community (organization) that upholds the mix of local and international culture. This organization is called ‘Armidale English College’ (AEC). The purposes of this research are: (1) to acknowledge the communication process in AEC (2) to acknowledge the organization culture that occurs in AEC. The research uses qualitative approach with a case study descriptive method. Data collection techniques are: observation, dept interview and documentation study. The organization culture in AEC adopts cultures from developed countries, especially Australia and Sundanese culture. This mix culture can be seen around AEC environment. The result of this research shows that (1) The organization culture in AEC is a mixture of local and international culture. (2) The communication theory which is suitable for this research is the culture organization theory. The conclusions of this research are; (1) the communication process used in AEC is a process organization communication, (2) The organization culture in AEC is relevant with the organization culture theory assumption in the organization communication study.

Keywords: *Culture, Organization, Organization Culture, AEC Community*

Categorized in *Intercultural education*



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(ABS-61) UNIFYING SOCIO-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES THROUGH BASIC EDUCATION

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Abstract. God created human beings in different nationalities to know, to help and to respect each other. Differences are not the element of conflict trigger, but it's the color of life as strengthens element to achieve common goals when its united. The principle instilled early to the students at the entrepreneurship-based school in Garut, SD Bestari Utami. Using qualitative method with phenomenology approach, this study aims to determine the education pattern at SD Bestari Utami Garut in unifying the socio-cultural differences among students. Based on in-depth interviews, observation and literature study, the results showed that SD Bestari Utami conducted an interactive pattern of learning to the students. In the classroom, teachers provide teaching material to encourage children to interact with each other. Togetherness is accustomed to every opportunity during the study or during rest. Periodically, teachers provide learning projects to be done together in groups. The curriculum of Sundanese art is applied as a binder of togetherness through art. The conclusion of this study, the paternalized instructional method can unify the socio-cultural differences of students at SD Bestari Utami. Teachers have an important role in teaching togetherness for students with different socio-cultural backgrounds.

Keywords: *Socio-cultural differences, basic education, interactive patterns, literacy, togetherness*

Categorized in *Intercultural education*



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(ABS-71) ANALYSIS OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN STUDENTS LEARNING PROCESS IN SMPN IN BATAM

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Abstract. Education has been regarded as a center of excellence in preparing excellent human characters. This belief encourages everyone to be ready for global challenges. Character education is an effort done to help learners to become people who have better behavior. This research is a character education model that aimed at helping learners to become people who have better behavior. Data collection methods used in this research are observation, interview, and documentation. Research data were tested by using qualitative descriptive method to briefly examine character education in English learning process in ninth grade classes of SMPN 1, SMPN 3, and SMPN 5 Batam. The results of this study indicate that the character education planning in the learning process undertaken by the teacher includes preparing the syllabus, RPP (Learning Implementation Plan) which has already inserted the values of character education, reading references about the material to be taught that has been previously written in RPP. This learning planning was arranged in accordance with the circumstances and characteristics of the students. The subject teacher were free to apply kinds of learning method because each subject teacher has different tricks and strategies that are tailored to the school environment and the students. The learning process involves not only active teachers but also active students. The role of teachers in learning is not only as a speaker but also as a facilitator and motivator for students. Most teachers in SMPN in Batam City implement lecture and question and answer method. The lecture method that is often used in every meeting makes the students feel bored because there is no variation in the learning process. Then, the question and answer method is also used on the sidelines of the material delivery by the teacher to measure the level of students understanding in the presented material. The evaluation system in SMPN in Batam is based on the value of semester test results, midterm exam, daily test, and daily observation of each student. The values included in the report cards are three aspects: cognitive, affective, psychomotor.

Keywords: *Character Education, Learning Process*



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(ABS-280) LOCAL CULTURAL LITERACY AND HOW TO PROMOTE IT

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Abstract. Generally, a museum has the functions as a place of conservation, education, research, and probably entertainment. As part of its educational function, a museum should attract visitors, especially students, to come and learn about the museum collections. In this way, museums can support formal educational institutions to introduce kinds of literacy including local cultural literacy. In this study, local cultural literacy referred to the knowledge of wayang (puppets) belonging to Museum Wayang Kekayon (MWK) Yogyakarta. Visitors to MWK could learn the cultural literacy related to the tangible and intangible aspects of wayang through the puppet collections, pictures, symbols, statues of MWK. As a preliminary study of a multi-year research, this study focused on two research questions: 1) what MWK's educational functions should be promoted; and 2) what criteria should the promotional media have in order to promote MWK. The study was a qualitative study adopting theories of semiotics (Welby and Peirce 1977; Petrilli 2015), discourse (DuBay 2004; Blakesley 2011) , and pragmatics . Data were collected by visiting MWK, browsing the internet, and interviewing resource persons and experts on museum and wayang. The findings of the study were 1) the identification of MWK's educational functions concerning the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and 2) the criteria of effective promotional media to promote cultural (wayang) literacy in the digital era. Some recommendations of possible activities and events to introduce the tangible and intangible values of MWK collection were provided as well.

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(ABS-238) INTERCULTURAL APPROACH IN TEACHING BIPA TOWARD INTRINSIC MOTIVATION OF MONOLINGUAL STUDENTS

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Abstract. Since the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) was established, the teaching of Indonesian language for foreign speakers has increased. Among the countries that invest in Indonesia, Japan become one of the top ten countries with the largest investment in Indonesia, so many Japanese want to learn Indonesian language to support communication in their work environment and residential environment in Indonesia. However, the ideologies of monolingualism and the sense of nationalism of the Japanese nation which are so high have an impact on their motivation in learning a foreign language. In the process of teaching Indonesian language to speakers of other languages (BIPA), it is important to guide Japanese students in improving their intrinsic motivation so that Indonesian language competence can be achieved. This study aimed to describe the application of intercultural approach in teaching BIPA that reveal the impact on the motivation of Japanese students in learning Indonesian language. The participants of this study were five Japanese students who are studying Indonesian language. The research method that was used is qualitative and quantitative descriptive research. The data in this research consist of primary data and secondary data. The data sources included a teacher of Indonesian language speakers, five Japanese students who studied BIPA basic level, syllabus and student work. Quantitative approach was used to find the components of intrinsic motivation through questionnaire. Besides, data were identified and classified through observation and interview. The results showed that instruction with intercultural approach foster intrinsic motivation of Japanese students in developing their communicative competence.

Categorized in *Intercultural education*



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(ABS-243) EXPLORING INTERCULTURALITY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: CREATING A DIALOGIC SPACE OR PERPETUATING NEO-ESSENTIALISM?

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Abstract. Living in an era where people are constantly on the move, having the capacity of knowing how to relate to otherness is crucial if we want to participate in the global community. In view of this, broadening intercultural horizon has served as one of the primary goals of English language teaching in Indonesia. At the tertiary level of education, theoretical culture subjects such as Intercultural Communication and Cultural Studies form an integral component of language programs in the faculty of languages. Situated in this context, the present study examines the discourses and instructional practices of two Indonesian teachers of English teaching at two Indonesian universities. Using Gee's (1999) discourse analysis as the main methodological tool, this study employed interview data, classroom observation field notes, teaching materials and the syllabus to tease out the teachers' understandings and positionings with regard to key issues surrounding English, notions of culture and intercultural learning. While the study yields a complex interplay between teacher beliefs and practices, which inescapably are mediated by a host of socio-cultural factors, traces of ambivalence are evident in the teachers' discourses. Despite the expressed intention of creating a dialogic space, the teachers' adoption of the 'big culture' paradigm (Holliday, 1999) appears to pose a challenge to the genuine development of intercultural understanding in the classroom. It follows that the English language classroom becomes another political arena of Othering.

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(ABS-15) PRESENTING THE UNPRESENTABLE TRAUMA THROUGH PHILOSOPHY OF INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION FOR PEACEBUILDING IN INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract. Intercultural conflicts often leave trauma. Trauma illustrates the extraordinary experience of abrupt or catastrophic events in which the response to events occurs in the uncontrolled recurring appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena. Memory does not work as usual when traumatic. The common memory seems to be seen as a model of peacebuilding. An important part of peace development is trying to integrate deep memory into common memory. A person's trauma experience often can not be displayed or presented. Thus, it is often called presenting the unrepresentable. Trauma is difficult to display because it is wrapped by feelings of pain and deep fear. One way to display it is through aesthetic experience in pleasure. According to Immanuel Kant, this transformation is rooted in the work of transcendental reason derived from the fact that the imagination ultimately harmonizes the object with reason. This transformation induces the subject to be a pleasant state. On the other hand, Edmund Burke shows the pain mixed with excitement thanks to the psychological process in which the terror of the threat has been suspended. In the perspective of intercultural education, transformation is done through a communist census and flavor (*rasa*) theory. Both of these paths become important as a means of peacebuilding in children and adults. For children, peacebuilding is done by building play groups that are integrated into the classroom, play activities, learning, reading books, and art (dance, music, and painting), while for adults, peacebuilding through counseling, even placement in the new territory.

Categorized in *Intercultural education*



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(ABS-283) MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY USAGE IN ONCOLOGY SURGICAL CLINIC IN HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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Abstract. This research is going to make inventorial and classification of medical terminology that use in Oncology Surgical Clinic in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung. Hasan Sadikin Hospital give information or list of directions and medical terms that very specific (in terms of medical vocabularies) that hard to understand by people. We could see this from information boards, directions, and list of disease that use medical terms that hard to understand by people who has no knowledge about medic. In order to understand those terms that used by Hasan Sadikin Hospital, they need to socialize and make the terms more familiar to hospital's costumer to make the transfer of information between hospital and patience could go well. Therefore, the effort to inventory all the terms that use by Hasan Sadikin Hospital is by making list of name/glossaries.

Categorized in *Lexicology*





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(ABS-68) ACQUISITION OF COMPOUND SENTENCE BY CHILDREN 4:0 YEARS OLD THROUGH PLAYING

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Abstract. The purpose of this article is to describe the acquisition of compound sentences by children aged 4:0 years through play activities. The most activity for children aged 4:0 years is the world of play. Through play, children will interact and communicate spontaneously. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative. The research data is the utterance of children aged 4:0 years in the form of clauses or sentences using observation attentively and involved conversation observation technique assisted by recording tools and taking notes as a technique of data collection. Data analysis is done by grouping the occurrence of comprehensibility which is the elements that are considered as a reflection of a competence. The results found are the expression expressed by children aged 4: 0 years already in the form of a sentence but still found some words that are still associated with the previous utterance. Sentences pronounced by children aged 4:0 years already exist in the form of compound sentences that equivalent to the development of the age of children.

Keywords: *acquisition; playing; compound sentence*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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(ABS-110) HOW BELIEFS AND LEARNING STRATEGIES AFFECT INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT IN KANJI LEARNING

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Abstract. The major purpose of this study were to find out about which kind of beliefs and learning strategies are used by Japanese as second language (JSL) students in studying Japanese character (kanji). In addition, this study also aims to examine how kanji learning beliefs relate to the use of kanji learning strategies by Indonesian university JSL students. This study was conducted by Lickert scale type survey questionnaire and short interview. The self report survey questionnaire Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory (BALLI) and Strategy of Inventory Language Learning (SILL), was used to examine learners beliefs in kanji learning and to determine about learning kanji strategies used by Indonesian JSL students. The subject in this current research were the Indonesia University of Education students who are majoring Japanese language as their second language. Survey questionnaire result showed that overall learners have a positive beliefs on the process of acquiring kanji and also consider that the difficulties experienced in kanji learning process, can be solve by employ appropriate kanji learning strategies. They also believe that teachers have an important role in providing them a wider range of appropriate kanji learning strategies, that help them to acquire kanji in more effective ways. The significant correlation found between Metacognitive-Compensation strategies and kanji learning beliefs. While negative correlation found between Association strategies and students beliefs. Based on these findings, it is highly recommends that teachers need to consider the effectiveness of teaching methods used, in order to help student develop their learning strategies and to aware them about the ineffective kanji learning strategies found in this study such as using kanji card to memorize a new kanji, etc.

Keywords: *beliefs; learning strategies; kanji acquisition; BALLI; SILL*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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(ABS-138) SPEECH FORM IN INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND JAPANESE

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Abstract. Language choice become important factor in intermarriage couple's communication. This article explores the phenomenon of bilingualism which is happened at intermarriage family between Balinese and Japanese. Mixing language use between Balinese Language, Indonesian, Japanese and English are appears in their speech form. The respondents of this research are intermarriage of Balinese and Japanese family which living in Bali and who has children in the family. The research findings that both sociolinguistic and psikolinguistic factors influences their language choice. Domain factor, language which is dominant in their neighbourhood, ethnicity background, Indonesian as national language, culture background, and the attitudes of parents's to their mother tongue, give also influence on speech act. Switching code and mixing code happened as a natural consequences of bilingualism. These fenomen is also happened in mixed marriage family's language in Bali. Interference also appear in mixed marriage language use. These happened in all components ; form, sentence, and meaning.

Keywords: *intermarriage, code switching, interference*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*

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(ABS-139) PREDICTORS OF READING IN INDONESIAN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract. The current study investigates predictors of reading of adolescents in Standard Indonesian (SI). Reading predictors typically signify, with some degree of error, essential cognitive skills needed for individuals to read effectively. This is crucial as a part of the initial steps to assess or identify reading-related language impairments such as dyslexia- incidentally, an impairment for which Indonesia does not have a test battery for. In addition to measures of reading itself and nonverbal intelligence, the present research examines six empirically motivated potential predictors of reading and decoding: phonological awareness, phonological short-term memory (PSTM), verbal and semantic fluency, rapid automated naming (RAN), motor control, familial risk, and self-reported factors. The results show that RAN is a dominant predictor among the other factors that were considered in adolescent SI speakers. The results also show strong support for the notion that the importance of RAN increases as children age. Moreover, it is consistent with previous studies that have argued that RAN is a vital predictor of reading development in transparent orthographies.

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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(ABS-149) COMPETITION BETWEEN SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC CUES IN THE COMPREHENSION OF ENGLISH SENTENCES: AN EXPERIMENTAL QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract. This research on understanding of sentences is one area of study in psycholinguistics. The language user has various cues for understanding sentences, i.e. the wordorder (the first noun as the actor/subject), the animacy (the animate noun as the actor/subject), and congruence (noun as the actor/subject is the noun corresponding to the verb in the sentence). The design of the study is quantitative with the independent variables are two groups of respondents, five sentence types (each type consists of four sentences). The dependent variables are the choice of the first or second noun and the time needed to make a choice. A tech instrument with semi online application designed for data retrieval. The results were analyzed using statistics relating to the mean and the standard deviation. This research proves that the understanding of sentences is not universal. Each group of speakers has different ways of understanding sentences. The relative weight of the semantic cue (animacy) is the most important cue on both groups of informants to determine the actor or subject of the sentence, followed by the order as a syntactic cue, and finally the congruence which is also a syntactic cue.

Keywords: *Sentence comprehension, actor/subject, syntactic cue, semantic cue*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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(ABS-165) SEMANTIC RADICALS AND PHONETIC RADICALS APPROACH TO KANJI MEANING COMPREHENSION IN JAPANESE CHARACTERS

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Abstract. Japanese as Foreign Language (JFL) learners can increase their effectiveness in learning Japanese by mastering the visual structure and written technique of Japanese characters. Many of research has contributed to understanding of Japanese characters learning strategies in the past decade especially the recent trend of e-learning and m-learning approach. But for learners from non-alphabetic backgrounds the Japanese characters, known as kanji, still find it difficult to understand it. Therefore, this study aims to find out how the processing and structure of kanji to understand the meaning of kanji and their implications for kanji learning strategies for learners who non-alphabetic background. Using the theory of Nagy and Anderson (1999), learning to read is “fundamentally metalinguistic.” Metalinguistic awareness is the ability to reflect on and manipulate the structural features of language.

This research method used experimental design in a class group of 20 participants. Kanji learning strategies with three existing methods of kanji learning are analyzed in relation to four proposed key criteria of kanji literacy, and research on kanji structure and processing are synthesized to achieve a stronger understanding of the relationships between kanji and the Japanese language. This study examine reinforces usage of characters in a Japanese contextual setting that is engaging and memorable for the learner.

The result concluded that the radical is an important orthographic processing unit in kanji’s meaning comprehension. A conceptual framework for further research is discuss in order to assist approaches to considering how to read kanji learning strategies and research conduct within the area.

Keywords: *kanji, kanji component, semantics radical, phonetics radical, non-kanji (or alphabetic-based) background*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-233) PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND EARLY READERS OF STANDARD INDONESIAN

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Abstract. In orthographically opaque language such as English, phonological awareness is one of—if not the most important determinant of reading. However, there have only been few studies of phonological awareness in Standard Indonesian. This study aimed to investigate whether phonological awareness plays an important role in reading skills among Indonesian school children. This study involved grade 1 and grade 2 primary school children in Indonesia. A phoneme deletion test which consisted of 20 words was utilized to represent phonological awareness. After a word was read aloud by the experimenter, one phoneme was mentioned, and the student was asked to pronounce it without that specified phoneme. The results showed that, unlike opaque languages, phonological awareness had less impact towards reading skills among primary school children in Indonesia. This finding was consistent with previous research on phonological awareness in transparent orthographies.

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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ABS-65 QUESTION WORD OÙ AND COMPLEMENTIZER QUE IN FRENCH RELATIVE CLAUSES EXPRESSING TIME BY INDONESIAN STUDENTS LEARNING FRENCH AT B1 LEVEL

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Abstract. Question word où ‘where’ can be used in the relative clauses whose heads are definite nouns as in (1) whereas the complementizer que ‘that’ stays along with the indefinite head nouns in the relative clauses as in (2) below. This difference is mostly unnoticed by learners, for example (1) Le jour où tout le monde était content ‘the day where people were happy vs (2) Un jour que j’étais malade ‘a day where I was ill’. The article reports the acquisition of the abstract knowledge of both relative clauses by the students. Syntactic theory of Generative Grammar has been used to define the abstract knowledge of relative clauses as in (1-2). Tests of production and comprehension (as the instruments of quantitative method of research) participated by 30 students told us that most students were aware of the different formations in the relative clauses although few students must have remedial program to acquire the difference of relative clauses like in (1-2) above.

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(ABS-22) THE USE OF QUESTION MARKER EST-CE QUE IN FRENCH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES PRODUCED BY STUDENTS LEARNING FRENCH AT A2 LEVEL OF CEFR

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Abstract. This article reports the investigation of the use of question marker (QM) *est-ce que* 'is it that' in French question sentences produced/understood by students learning French at A2 Level of CEFR. The QM *est-ce que* may be employed with some restrictions. In matrix questions, QM can be involved to form Yes/No Question e.g. (1) *Est-ce que tu es content ?* 'Are you happy?' or (2) *Qu'est-ce que tu fais?* 'What are you doing?' but QM *est-ce que* is not allowed to be involved in question sentences having (a) clitic/verb inversion e.g. (3) **Est-ce qu'a-il mange ?* 'has he eaten' or (4) **Où est-ce que pars-tu?* 'where do you leave' Finally, QM *est-ce que* cannot be used in question sentences where question word e.g. *quoi* 'what' stays in situ as in (5) **Est-ce que tu manges quoi?* 'What did you eat?'. Syntactic theory of Generative Grammar has been used to describe the abstract sentence structure of French. Quantitative method and tests of production and comprehension have been employed in this study. The result of statistical accounts showed that the acquisition of QM *est-ce que* was fairly significant and thus one or two hours of remedial would help the subjects of 30 students to perfection their competence in forming question sentences involving QM *est-ce que*.

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(ABS-62) AGE EFFECTS ON THE RATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract. Learners' beliefs and affective states are likely to have a direct effect on language learning, but they themselves may be influenced by a number of general factors relating to the learner's ability and desire to learn and the way they choose to go about learning. The number of general factors are beliefs, affective state, age, aptitude, learning style, motivation, and personality. This paper will examine in some detail the factor that has received the most attention in language research—age. Age is not a stand-alone factor influencing foreign language learning but merely one of a cluster of contextual and developmental factors. There is widely-held lay belief that younger foreign language learners generally do better than older learners. The apparently obvious fact that early language learning is best. Parents see young children apparently quickly and with little effort and compare this with their own and other people's efforts at secondary school which seemed to be rewarded with minimal ability to speak foreign language fluently. This is supported by the critical period hypothesis (Penfield and Roberts, 1959). Therefore, this paper will discuss about the effects of age on the rate of foreign language learning and the effects of age on the learner's foreign language achievement.

Categorized in *Language acquisition*

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(ABS-63) THE ACQUISITION OF FRENCH VERBS HAVING INFINITIVE VERBS AS COMPLEMENTS BY INDONESIAN STUDENTS LEARNING FRENCH AT A2 LEVEL OF CECF

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Abstract. French has limited verbs that chose infinitive verbs (Verb Phrases) as its complements. This syntactic behavior makes French more difficult to acquire by the students since they are also obliged to learn verbs having (1) prepositions plus infinitive verbs (prepositional phrases) dan (2) noun phrases as the complement elements. This difficulty takes place since they start learning French. There 11 verbs sd the object of the study namely aller ‘to go’, s’en aller ‘to go’, arriver ‘to arrive’, courir ‘to run’, descendre ‘to descend’, monter ‘to ascend’, partir ‘to leave’, rentrer ‘to return’, retourner ‘to return’, revenir ‘to return’, sortir ‘to leave’. This report describes the abstract knowledge of the sentences using those verbs using the syntactic theory of Generative Grammar. Quantitative method and test techniques of production and comprehension have been used and showed that the students errors were fairly significant but remedial program would help them to solve the problem easily.

Categorized in *Language acquisition*





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(ABS-151) THE INFLUENCE OF VERB STRUCTURE OF L1 TOWARDS THE USE AND PRODUCTION OF INDONESIAN VERBS: ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENT WITH L1 KOREANS' WRITTEN PRODUCT

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Abstract. The difference between the first language structure and the second language certainly influences the production of a second language. Many types of research in this field have been done, including in the field of Indonesian for Foreign Speakers (BIPA). However, a special investigation into the active affixes of [me-] and [ber-] on the production of BIPA linguistic writings has not been widely researched. This study attempts to investigate the effect of conceptual understanding of Korean verb towards the use and production of Indonesian affixed verb in written production. Therefore, the cause of the error produced is thought to be due to the influence of different conceptual understanding between the two languages. This study aims to contribute to the development of learning materials for Indonesian speakers for Foreign Speakers (BIPA), especially for Korean speakers. This study used a case study method with two stages of data collection. Firstly, the stage of measurement of participants meta linguistic knowledge of Indonesian morphosyntax through the filling of semi-cluster sentences. Secondly, the participants are asked to write a short essay containing verbs with affixes [me-] and [ber-]. Written short essay produced by participants will be analyzed using error analysis theory (Corder, 1974). The results of this study are also expected to provide concrete evidence that differences in the structure of Korean and Indonesian verbs influence the mental process of producing a second language, in this case, Indonesian.

Categorized in *Language acquisition*



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(ABS-64) FRENCH STRESSED PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES PRODUCED BY STUDENTS LEARNING FRENCH AS B1 LEVEL

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Abstract. This study is a preliminary study on the acquisition of French stressed pronouns based on the grammar usage approach. This study is also an initial observation of third language acquisition research which is planned to be within the Generative Grammar. The purpose of this study was to describe interlanguage in the use of stressed pronouns in French sentences. The result is that students successfully demonstrate the ability of near native speakers in the acquisition of stressed pronouns in the formation of sentences. They are French learners at a state university in Indonesia.

Keywords: *French; Stressed pronouns; acquisition. Students.*

Categorized in *Language acquisition*

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(ABS-78) A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF HEDGES IN ARTICLES ON CHEMISTRY, LINGUISTICS, AND ECONOMICS

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Abstract. The use of hedges, which are a typical feature in texts, is basically an academic convention (Hyland, 1998b). Recently, research on hedges has focused on the types and frequencies of hedge occurrences in scientific articles. This study was conducted on the use of hedges in three disciplines, namely Chemistry, Linguistics and Economics. The features of hedges in this study were synthesized from theories proposed by G. Lakoff (1972), Hyland (1998b), Varttala (2001) and Salager-Meyer (1994b). Meanwhile, this study aims to (1) discover the distribution of hedges in the introduction sections of those articles, (2) compare the total percentages of hedges in those sections of articles written by male and female writers. Data were collected from 6 articles consisting of 2 articles on Chemistry, 2 articles on Linguistics and 2 articles on Economics. Data of hedges were analyzed, classified, computed and compared. This study showed that the total percentages of hedges occurring in the introduction sections of the articles: Economics (7.59%), Linguistics (6.27%) and Chemistry (3.1 %). Meanwhile, gender-wise, the total percentages were male (8.35%) and female (8.61%). This study confirms Hardjanto (2016) who states that the use of modal auxiliaries, or hedges in general, tends to be more common in economics and linguistics than in chemistry. Different from Yeganeh & Ghoreyshi (2015), in this study, male writer tends to hedge as much as females do, apparently because the genre of the texts, namely scientific texts have the same convention that should be adhered to by both male and female authors.

Keywords: *hedges, feature, scientific, and types*

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-103) IRONY AND GENDER STYLES IN HUMOROUS INTERACTION AT THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract. Irony is often appeared in people interaction, either in real discourse or fictional discourse. It is divided into Meaning Reversal Type and Meaning Replacement Type. Meaning Reversal is mostly used in Real Discourse, meanwhile Meaning Replacement is dominantly appeared in Fictional Discourse (Kapogianni, 2014). Based on this statement, the study focuses on the irony in real discourse and related to the gender styles used inside. The study purposes to acquire the types of irony appeared in the humorous interaction at the workplace and the gender styles applied inside those ironical expressions. The study uses the descriptive qualitative method introduced by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) which provides Data Collection, the data is collected from Recording; Data Condensation, the data is transcribed, selecting humorous interaction, and focuses on the ironical expressions; Data Display, the data is displayed based on the appropriate types of irony and gender styles; and Data Conclusion, the final conclusion about the types of irony and gender styles that applied in humorous interaction in the workplace, and compared with Kapogianni's. It results there are 2 types of irony found inside humorous interaction in the workplace. But, in contrast with Kapogianni's, the study found that type of irony which mostly appeared is Meaning Replacement type. It concludes that people more dominantly use ironical expressions with Meaning Replacement than Meaning Reversal inside humorous interaction in the workplace, and it proves when male and female interact using humor in the workplace, the gender styles which dominantly used is Masculine style.

Keywords: *discourse, real discourse, irony, ironical expressions, gender, gender styles of humour, humorous interaction, workplace*

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-179) GENDER DIFFERENCES IN USING LANGUAGE: A CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS MODERN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. This research aims to investigate the difference between men and women in using language at takhashushiyah students especially English conversation at Modern Islamic Boarding School in Indonesia. These differences could be seen from many aspects namely: vocabulary, syntax, attitudes. This research could be categorized as a qualitative research. The collection of data through observation, interview, video documentation. The result of the study stated that the differences between men and women in their form, content, and use. Men tend to be used more simple words, on the other hand, women tend to be more expressive and polite in using language. Beside that, non-verbal differences also influenced, women tend to show politeness and pay more attention to correctness of grammar in their conversation that men seldom do. It was found that women used more expressive gestures in their utterances by moving their face, hand, and other parts of body while men used less gestures.

Keywords: *Gender, Difference Language, Takhashushiyah, Modern Islamic Boarding School, Indonesia*

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-192) POLITENESS OF JAVANESE WOMEN IN SOCIAL INTERACTION ON THE REWANG TRADITION

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Abstract. The use of language politeness used by Javanese women in social interaction is interesting phenomenon to study because it not only relation with the language only, but also social aspects their culture. For Javanese society, politeness is called unggah-ungguh ‘, manner, and etiquette’. Javanese called manners if they are look at pangucap ‘what is uttered’ and patrap ‘know who face with whom and how exactly speak ‘. The purpose of this research study form politeness of the language by Javanese women on tradition rewang ‘to help others who have ritual ceremony’. This research in Klaten Regency, Central Java, Indonesia, that used theoretical sociolinguistics by approach the concept of Javanese Culture. Data of the research in the form of oral derived from Javanese women speech when they communicate at rewang tradition. The data collection was done by observation with ways of recording and record the significant events. This research result indicates that form modesty of the Javanese women in social interaction characterized by: 1) evasion discharging words considered saru ‘taboo’, 2) the use of language rarefaction / a euphemism; 3) nuwun sewu ‘apologize’, matur nuwun ‘thank you’, nyuwun tulung ‘for help’ as markers expression modesty of the; and 4) the use tingkat tutur ‘speech levels’ in accordance social status.

Keywords: *unggah-ungguh, rewang tradition, Javanese women*

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-183) WOMEN AND HER LANGUAGE: GENDER PERSPECTIVE THROUGH SPEECH FEATURES DIALOGUE USED BY NAJWA SHIHAB AND PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO

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Abstract. Discussion of women and their language or language and women's issues usually leads to the exposure of language differences between women and men. Many things underlie the emergence of differences between women and men in the language. Described that the male language is more assertive, mature, and men like to speak openly with the right vocabulary. The language spoken by women is not firm, not overtly, and careful when expressing something, and often uses a more polite and polite word or through gesture. One way to learn the language of women is by looking at the features of the female utterances she uses in communicating and one of her real examples through interviews.

Sources of data in this study is an interview between Najwa Shihab as a presenter in the event "Mata Najwa" and political figure as well as President of the seventh, Joko Widodo. This study aims to describe the features of the speeches of Najwa Shihab and President Joko Widodo who have a gender perspective. In an interview on television, Najwa Shihab's emotions are very influential when interviewing President Joko Widodo so that it will impact on the features of the speech she uses when giving questions to the speakers.

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-67) A PRAGMATIC STUDY ON STUDENTS' DAILY UTTERANCE AT PONDOK PESANTREN AL-FALAH, KAMAL REGION, BANGKALAN MADURA DISTRICT

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Abstract. This study is focused on pragmatics. The object of this study is male students of Al-Falah Islamic Boarding School which is located at Dhemmarah Village, Kamal District, Bangkalan Regency, Madura. In Islamic Boarding School, the speaker of language for communication purposes based on its norms. Therefore, the forms of communication occurred among the speakers in Islamic Boarding School different with the speaker in public. This occurred since Islamic Boarding School community is multilingual community. Language variety used by students of Islamic Boarding School clearly taken place when they communicated orally. This language variety occurred as a consequence of different backgrounds of the students. This became a background of this research as speech acts that fulfill speech acts component of Dell Hymens' opinion to male students of Al-Falah Boarding School Kamal, Bangkalan Madura. This study was descriptive-qualitative research which observes the objects in natural condition. Whereas the data collection techniques were observation, interview and documentation. The data analysis technique used was miles and huberman model analysis. This study would discuss eight component of speech acts based on Dell Hymnes' opinion then would be applied on obtained data from the research objects (male students of Al-Falah Boarding School, Kamal, Bangkalan Madura).

Keyword: *pragmatic, speech acts, male students Boarding School*

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-52) VERBAL EXPRESSION SPEAKS WOMENS REFUSAL IN ETHNOGRAPHIC AND GENDER PERSPECTIVE Case Study in Student Tadulako Kaili Valley

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Abstracts. Verbal expression of refusal speech of students (female students) is considered as a study perspective of speech act as a unit of communication interaction. From ethnography and gender sides, females' language belongs to classical study of language variety which has different characteristic and specification as a gender marker. The pattern of female utterance in a certain social division group, for example in college domain, has a set of language choices in identifying the form of rejection and its meaning, so that it becomes special unique feature based on the cultural diversity, especially which exists in Kaili Valley. Based on this assumption, this study aims to identify three points that is form, strategy, and context of women rejection utterance to the command, invitation, request, etc. This study is carried out in speech society environment of Tadulako University college Palu which is multi-ethnics with female students as the subject of this study, based on the diversity characteristic by using communication ethnography approach and pragmatic in the discussion. Whereas data analysis technique used in this study is interactive model, with the following stages: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data analysis, and stage (4) verification. Substantively, the result of this study elaborates that the form, strategy and context of refusal speech can be realized by using negation markers, requirements, and certain rejection modus, either directly or indirectly. Besides that, speech context in the form of topic and participant influence the refusal speech expression chosen by the female students. Potentially, as an expression of verbal variation, the refusal speech is also influenced by kinship level, social cultural of speech participants, and multi-ethnics academic context.

Categorized in *Language and Gender*



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(ABS-173) DIFFERENCING OF POLITENESS IN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S SUNDAESE CONVERSATION

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Abstract. The present study aims to explore the differences between women and men in politeness utterances. The study specifically examines about the behavior of participant in use their politeness language. This study is strengthened by holmes's women language theory (2013) and politeness theories. Moreover, the qualitative approach and descriptive analysis were conducted in this research. The data spontaneously obtained by students in their conversation at one of University in Karawang, which is already be multicultural area. The results are discussed the implications and qualitatively examined politeness variations between men and women. The discussion concluded that women's are more politeness than mens including the interruption aspect.

Categorized in *Language and Gender*





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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-125) ETHNOPSYCHOLOGY: ANDROGYNOUS BEHAVIOR IN ACEH SOCIETY

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IAIN Langsa

Abstract. One's personality is not totally existed hereditarily when he was born, but it also shaped and modified by his surroundings and environment. The integration of all aspects of one's personality becomes unique due to his ability to adapt with his environment. Likewise, in Aceh, the change of behavior, mind set, and personality of the society influence the culture of Aceh. Behind the famous name of Mecca's verandah, androgynous behavior is practiced in this Islamic society. There are various things in Aceh tradition which promotes gender equity. The goal of this research is to describe the androgynous behavior in Aceh society. The research uses qualitative method through literary exploration and interviews with Aceh people and experts. The author found that androgynous behavior was common in Aceh history which mentioned some female names who bear male position and functionality. Some literary works of Aceh also shows and cultivates the strong androgynous role. Sexual role, either feminine or masculine, collectively and simultaneously, at the same level, have a flexibility while facing the uncomfortable condition which can be indicated as follows: a) behaviors which promote gender equity; b) behaviors which promote intersexual friendship; c) showing feminine and masculine character at the same time in certain condition.

Categorized in *Language and Gender*

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(ABS-237) THE USE OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE IN SCHOOL TOT OPLEIDING VAN INLANDSCHE ARTSEN AS THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION 1851-1926

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Abstract. School tot Opleiding van Inlandsche Artsen or often called, STOVIA, was the first medical school in East-Indies and sponsored by the Dutch government during colonial times. This institution was created in 1851 to train vaccination officers to the Dutch doctors. It is evolved, however, to be the first medical school in East-Indies and later become the birth-place for Indonesian figures who contributed to national awakening of Indonesia. In this school, Dutch language was not introduced at the first place. Melayu is used as a social language and language of instruction. This happened until 1875 where the institution felt that the students need to develop more of their knowledge of the medical studies and so they include Dutch language in the curriculum. This paper will explain about the evolution of the use of Dutch language as the language of instruction in the curriculum and how it affects the graduates.

Using the primary sources through Jaarlijksch Verslag School Tot Opleiding Van Inland Artsen te Weltevreden (annual report of STOVIA consists of many details of the school: students, teachers, curriculum, etc) and Ontwikkeling Van Het Geneeskundig Onderwijs te Weltevreden 1851 – 1926 (Memoir for the 75th anniversary of STOVIA written by the principle, teachers and students), this research aims to show that the intercultural contact through Dutch language eventually made the students have broader and in-depth understanding the values of humanity and freedom. This would led them to the national awakening of Indonesia as a nation.

Keywords: *Dutch language, STOVIA, curriculum*

Categorized in *Language curriculum development*



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(ABS-213) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2103 CURRICULUM IN ELT AT VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract. As two sides of coins, the implementation of 2103 Curriculum at Vocational High School brings two point of views; the starting issue in 2013 reported by lppks.kemdikbud.go.id is that 2013 curriculum is not appropriate to vocational high school, while the awareness of the innovations in the 2013 curriculum at vocational high school to create betterment of education are also realized. This study aims to investigate perceptions of Yasri Vocational High School English teachers on the 2013 curriculum implementation, prospects and challenges. A document analysis and an interview were conducted to collect the data. The findings show that the implementation of 2013 curriculum in ELT needs improvement because of teacher's difficulties to design and to employ scientific approach, whereas the prospect of 2013 curriculum in ELT is equivalent to the goal of school. Thus, more training for teachers is recommended to improve teachers' understanding on how to implement 2013 curriculum better.

Categorized in *Language curriculum development*

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(ABS-109) DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL PEMBELAJARAN PROSES KREATIF BERTEATER (STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT ON STUDENT OF SEMESTER VI TEACHING COURSE AT INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT FKIP UNTIRTA)

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Abstract. Learning literature until now still not satisfactory by the public. The main problem of studying literature in school and college is the lack of experience and weak ability of students or students in literature. The experience and ability in literature is an experience of appreciation and expression, both spoken and written. Meanwhile, theoretically and like the curriculum, appreciation experience and students ability in expression are the main goals of literature learning. These are the basics of literary teaching, the gap between what is expected with. One of the skills of literary expression is the activity of theater, in the activities that are required for the high appreciation of the story of being played. Therefore it is necessary to design learning in the creative process in the theater world from start creation and appreciation of the script to the show. This research will parse the full picture of the model of literary activities in the world of theater in the sixth semester of students who contracted theater courses in the Department of Education and Literature of Indonesia at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Untirta. The method used in this research is Research and Development (R & D). This method will measure the creative process skills of the sixth semester students and students. The output of this research produces products from the creative process of the students work in the theater and long-term goals can create qualified human resources in the future.

Keywords: *The creative process of theater, Untirta Grade VI student, and Development of learning model*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*



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(ABS-141) IMPLEMENTATION COLLABORATIVE WRITING TECHNIQUE BASE ON INFORMATION MAP IN LEARNING EXPOSITION TEXT TO STUDENTS IN CLASS X SMA LAB SCHOOL UPI

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Abstract. Writing skills are closely related to students thinking skills because it requires the expertise of serving ideas and thoughts. One text that can drill thinking ability in present ideas and thoughts of students is exposition text. However, the interest and ability of students to write exposition text are still relatively low. This research offers an alternative solution by applying the collaborative writing technique based on information map in learning exposition text. This research aimed to examine learning models of exposition text with using collaborative writing technique base on information map. The research method used is quasi-experimental design with the initial test and final test either the experimental group and the control group. This research was conducted on a sample of 65 students of class X SMA Labschool UPI. The results show that the learning model which applied to the experimental class proved more effective than the learning model which applied to the control class. Based on t-test results on the value of the initial test and final test experiment class students obtained $[-t]_{table} \geq t_{observed} \leq t_{table}$, $-2,042 \geq -5,24 \leq 2,042$ (with $\alpha = 0.05$) so H_a : there are significant differences between the average value of the initial test and final test on experiment class received. Based on the results of t-test to the test value of the students in experiment and control class obtained $[-t]_{table} \leq t_{observed} \geq t_{table}$, $-2 \leq 3,76 \geq 2$ (with $\alpha = 0.05$) so H_a : there are significant differences between the average value of the final test on experiment and control class received. Based on the results of the student questionnaire, be concluded that the collaborative writing technique base on information map is a fun, useful, and not boring activity.

Keywords: *collaborative, information map, writing, exposition*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*



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(ABS-236) ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONS, CATEGORIES, AND ROLES IN SIMPLEX SENTENCES INDONESIAN TEXTBOOK OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TENTH GRADE

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Abstract. The aims of this research are to identify the form of the sentence and to understand the function, the category, and the role of the main clause on Senior High School Tenth grade textbooks. This research is qualitative research which is researched by using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). We used M.A.K. Halliday's theory to analyse the academic text. The data of this research are word, phrase, clause, and sentence which have pattern, category, and the role of simplex sentence in Bahasa Indonesia book of the first grade of senior high school. The source of the data is from Bahasa Indonesia book of the first grade of senior high school, revision edition, 2016. The techniques of collecting data are documenting, reading and writing. The result showed that a) nouns (nomina), b) verbs, c) adjectives, d) adverbs, e) conjunctions, and f) prepositions. The roles of simplex sentences are a) subjects, b) deeds, c) experience, d) objects, e) sufferers, f) process, g) result, and h) goals.

Keywords: *Pattern, Category, Role, Simplex Sentence*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*

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(ABS-244) ASSESSING ENGLISH MEDIUM INSTRUCTION POLICY IN INTERNATIONALIZATION OF INDONESIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: POSSIBILITY AND REALITY

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Abstract. One policy taken in internationalization of higher education in non-English speaking countries is the use of English as medium of instruction. The goal of building World-Class University is believed to be hand-in-hand with the presence of internationalized programs including its curriculum, courses, instructors and students. In Indonesia, even though there has been conduct of international class in universities for several years, the specific policy of English Medium Instruction (EMI) is absence. The current strategy of internationalization seems to focus on the advancement and intensification of research and publication. Through a qualitative approach of methodology, this paper will discuss the policy of English Medium Instruction in internationalization of Indonesian higher education. The assessment will be on the debate between possibility and reality of the policy implementation, in the context of internationalization strategy. In the end, this paper will summarize whether the EMI policy derives more benefits or shortfalls for the internationalization of Indonesian higher education.

Keywords: *English Medium Instruction, Policy, Indonesia, Higher Education, Internationalization*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*



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(ABS-189) MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN WRITTEN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE FOR FOREIGN SPEAKER

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Abstract. This study is centered around existing problem in Bahasa Indonesia for Foreign Speaker (BIPA) learning especially concerning availability of teaching material suitable for requirement of BIPA learner. Teaching material is deemed important due to each teacher and learner requiring guidelines during session for successful learning activity. Many teaching materials providing linguistic exercise activities (LK) are found but lack of depth. Based on the existing problem, the formulation of research question: 1) How is the morphological variation in written Bahasa Indonesia for foreign speaker? 2) How is the design of teaching material for foreign speaker based on morphological variation of written Bahasa Indonesia for foreign language? This study is developmental research based on qualitative paradigm. Method utilized in the current research is descriptive-analytical by elucidating qualitative analysis employed in the data in the form of morphological variation in written Bahasa Indonesia for foreign speaker. This research is anticipated to yield product of teaching materials in the form of linguistic exercise activities to improve language skill of foreign speaker in learning Bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords: *Problem in Bahasa Indonesia, written Bahasa Indonesia, Foreign speaker*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*

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(ABS-24) APPLICATION OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING MODEL IN PROPOSAL WRITING LEARNING (QUASI- EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON CLASS XI STUDENTS OF STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 10 BANDUNG ACADEMIC YEAR 2016/2017)

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Abstract. Activity proposal is one of the new teaching materials in the 2013 revision curriculum 2016 that must be mastered by students of class XI. However, many students of class XI SMA Negeri 10 Bandung who can not write a proposal of activity properly and correctly. This study aims to determine the ability of students in writing activity proposals before and after using a project-based learning model, and to examine whether or not there is a significant difference between the ability to write a student activity proposal using a project-based learning model with the ability to write students who do not use a learning-based model project. The population in this study is all students of class XI SMA Negeri 10 Bandung academic year 2016/2017. The sample in this research is two classes, class XI IPA 8 as experiment class and class XI IPA 7 as control class. This research uses a model of quasi-experimental research with research design The Randomized Pretest-Posttest Control Group. Based on the data obtained, the average score of the initial test of writing activity proposal ability of experiment class students is 65.4 and the average score of final test of writing skill experimental activity proposal is 72,8. The average score of the initial test of writing ability of the students in the control class proposal is 63.6 and the average score of the final test is the writing ability of the proposal of the control class activity is 68.3. The increase in the average grade of students in the experimental class was 7.4 and in the control class of 4.7. Based on the results of the hypothesis test using t-test assisted with SPSS version 16, obtained results of significance of 0.027, the value is smaller than 0.05. This means that H₀ is rejected, meaning that the ability to write experimental class activity proposal using project-based learning model is better than the ability to write proposal of control class student activity that does not use project-based learning model. This study proves that the project-based learning model is effectively used in the learning of writing activity proposals.

Keywords: *Project-Based Learning, Proposal Writing Activities*

Categorized in *Language education and policy*



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(ABS-59) STUDENTS COMPETENCY IN WRITING PRESS RELEASE BY USING STUDENT CENTER LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract. This study aims to describe students competency in writing press release by using Student Center Learning (SCL) approach. Press release is one of communication form in mass media which is made by an organization or agency's public relations for the editorial mass media in order to cover the activities undertaken by its agencies and individuals. In learning, SCL is used because this approach is able to encourage students more active, independent, and fully responsible for their learning. The method that is used in this study is qualitative by using observation and documentation for data collection techniques. The object of this research is the students of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Program, Teacher and Training Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya who take Public Relation lesson. The total amount of students is 22. Based on the result, it is known that the student competency in making good press release, student able to identify and write and combine element of 5W + 1H in press release. Some of the weakness that are appeared in student writing can not identify exactly the elements of How and is affected the use of scientific language.

Categorized in *Language education and policy*

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(ABS-168) THE ANALYSIS OF GRICE'S MAXIMS VIOLATIONS ON CONVERSATIONS IN THE BOOKS INDONESIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE OF BEGINNER LEVEL 1 AND 2 IN ILCIC LISDU

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Abstract. In teaching-learning activities, there are three things that must be done to support the learning process, namely presentation, practice, and production. Presentation has a significant role in the process because in this process the foundation of learning is given by giving examples of the use of language in a reasonable context in various forms, for example oral text and written text.

This paper discusses the language usage model in written text (conversation). The research data is taken from the book of Indonesian as a foreign language which is used by Language Institute of Sanata Dharma University as teaching material of the regular program. The data used are conversations texts from the book for beginner 1 and 2 that are usually used in the process of presentation on learning activities. The researcher found that the responses in the conversations in the books are sometimes unnatural because they do not fit into real-life daily conversations. This is determined by the four Cooperative Principles stated by Grice (1975). In this paper, the researchers examined 26 conversations from 2 levels consisting of 16 units. The researchers found the biggest percentage of the maxims violations found in this study was the violation of maxim of relation (50%). Then maxim of quality (18%) and quantity (18%) have the same percentage which is 17% each. The last position is taken by maxim of manner which becomes the lowest violated maxims found.

In this paper, the researchers recommend examples of conversations as a substitute for conversations that are considered less natural and violate the four principles of Grice maxim appropriate research results.

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(ABS-47) IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FOR BUSINESS PRESENTATION USING BUSINESS PRESENTATION SIMULATION

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Abstract. The study reported aimed at investigating the use of business English in business presentation simulation at linguistics and literature study program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung. The research particularly explored the use of business presentation simulation to observe how patterns of linguistic interactions among students were structured. The data were gathered by videotaping students' individual presentation at the beginning of, mid, and end of the semester. The students' presentation performance was rated to yield quantitative data. To see students' FLCC improvement from one presentation to another, t-test was administered. The videos were also transcribed, coded and analyzed using QDA Miner. The qualitative data analysis was also quantified to discover frequency of errors each participant made in his/her respective presentation simulation. The analysis of the data revealed that presentation simulations had made significant improvement in students' FLCC.

Keywords: *FLCC; Business presentation simulation; patterns of linguistic interactions*

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(ABS-198) JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING MATERIAL MODEL WITH SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF TOURISM WITH CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is (1) for knowing the objective condition of Japanese language teaching material for specific purpose that currently based on necessity; (2) for knowing the design of Japanese language teaching material for tourism purpose with Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach; and (3) for finding the qualification of Japanese language teaching material for tourism purpose with Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach. Method used in this research is the Research and Development (R&D) method from Borg and Gall. Respondents are thirty second-year students of Management of Tourism Marketing (MPP) programs from Faculty of Social Science Education for limited scale. As for larger scale, the respondents come are thirty second-year students of Indonesian Tourism Academy (Akperindo) Bandung.

The expected outcome from this research is to obtain a Japanese teaching material with specific purpose of tourism with Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach that can be used in tourism institution, which inserted Japanese as a foreign language option for its students.

The implication of this research is the creation of Japanese teaching material for tourism purpose with Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) that has beneficial purpose for teacher to deliver course to their students in accordance to their necessity in the field

Keywords: *teaching material model, Japanese language, content and language integrated learning, research and development*

Categorized in *Language for specific purposes*



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(ABS-121) MENTAL REPRESENTATION IN INITIAL READING ABILITY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD BASED ON MENTAL IMAGERY STORYTELLING

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Abstract. This study aims to get an outline and to examine of mental representation in initial reading ability of early childhood at Group B of ‘TKQ Al-Hikmah Bandung’ kindergarten based on implementation the strategy of mental imagery storytelling. The research design is an Collaborative Classroom Action Research with qualitative approach. Data collection are done through interviews, observations, and documentation studies, where the data then analyzed through a thematic analysis technique. Results from study show that through activation of auditory modalities (listening to stories) that included mental imagery and affection responses, received information can be maintained and stored in children long term memory, on how children are able to understand, recall a story content which was given through mental imagery storytelling strategy in detail with structured storyline. The implementation of this strategy resulted in some improvements in both teacher understanding and learning practices as well as on mental representations in initial reading ability of the child more deeply and meaningful. These findings reinforce evidence on the competency of mental imagery storytelling strategy to help improving and understanding of vocabulary in order to prepared reading readiness, to develop imagination, to help children learn to express themselves verbally. As a recommendation, the results of this study can be used to help optimize the literacy programs both at PAUD level and the next level of education.

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(ABS-97) CHANGES IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF JEAN DE LA FONTAINE'S POEM AND FOLKTALE

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Abstract. Fable with its implicit messages is one of many literary works that is favoured by many people, adults or children. Nevertheless, fables presented in the form of a poem, such as Jean de la Fontaine's *Le Corbeau et le Renard*, may not be properly understood or correctly interpreted by its readers due to certain conditions that limit the creation of the poem. Accordingly, some fable poetry is adapted into another form with different sentence's structure, one of which is a folktale. By using qualitative method and literature review technique, this article describes the forms of change in sentence's structure from a poem to a folktale, with the application of Le Querler's theory on sentence structure. The analysis of changes in sentence's structures show that this alteration is aimed at facilitating children in understanding the complexities of a fable poetry presented in the form of a fable folktale. However, it is discovered that these changes, found in the folktale, eliminate the ideology of texts embodied in the originating poem.

Categorized in *Language for specific purposes*





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(ABS-101) EXPLORING INDONESIAN LOCAL WISDOM ON JF STANDARD CAN-DO FOR READING LEARNING A1 LEVEL OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The JF standard developed under the concept of the CEFR has an analogy of assesses of a persons language ability called can-do meaning can do. Hereinafter called JF can-do. There are three objectives of this research, the first is to discover the big topics and what small topics are contained in the JF can-do. The second is to adapt can-do to topics into can-do explored based on local wisdom. The third is to determine the can-do for reading learning level A1 Indonesian language as a foreign language. The method used to describe the JF can-do in order to explore the local wisdom, then carried out the following steps: classification of JF Can-do types, classification number of receptive activities, productive activities, and interactive activities, classification language ability level, classification JF Can-do by Category, and Classification of Topics. These topics adopted from JF can-do were then adapted to topics characterized by Indonesia with local wisdom especially in Java. JF can-do for reading learning A1 level of Indonesian as a foreign language has 10 major topics that are divided into 20 small topics. These ten topics are: Relationship with people, School and education, Travel and transportation, free time and entertainment, Housing and living environments, myself and my family, Language and Culture, shopping, Eating habits, Work and occupation The twenty small topics adopted are then outlined into 20 can-dos. This twenty can-do is then adapted to explore the potential of local wisdom in Indonesia especially in Java. Can-do adapted for example is taken from the topic language and culture. 'Can look at restaurant signs written in simple Japanese such as "Restaurant Sakura", and use the words written in Roman alphabet, ones native language and so on as clues to look for the restaurant one wants to go to'. The can-do was adapted to Indonesian culture as a local wisdom being able to inquire of a price and bid something in traditional markets.

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(ABS-129) PAIRED STORY-TELLING TECHNIQUE IN WRITING EXPOSITION TEXT LEARNING

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to reveal the effectiveness of paired story-telling technique in writing exposition text learning. There are several questions that were going to be answered by this study: 1) How is the capability of the students in writing exposition text before learning paired story-telling technique? 2) How is the capability of the students in writing exposition text after learning paired story-telling technique? 3) How is the effectiveness of paired story-telling technique in writing exposition text learning? The findings of this study showed the significant difference between the ability of writing exposition text of the students of the experiment class who apply paired story-telling technique in their writing and the students of the control class who do not apply paired story-telling technique in their writing. It could be seen from the value of $t_{hitung} = 4,499$ which is higher than the value of $t_{tabel} = 2,001$. From the findings, it could be concluded that paired story-telling technique is effective in enhancing Class VII students of SMPN 1 Cimahi Year 2013/2014 ability in writing exposition text.

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(ABS-218) ASSOCIATION MEANING IN IDENTIFYING PLEASANT TWEETS

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Abstract. In order to find out netizen's opinion, the government can analyze it through social media such as Twitter. From thousands of tweets, certainly it will take time a lot if the analysis is conducted manually. Therefore, an analysis tool is needed to know in a fast and real-time way.

The purposes of this research are 1) to describe semantic analysis process on users' tweets on Twitter in Bandung, 2) to build a classification system based on semantic analysis to find out pleasant tweets of society in Bandung in near real-time way.

The step conducted is by filtering words from the tweets, which are words experiencing change in meaning (have pleasant association meaning) mainly on words which convey places then change by getting additional meaning because of undergoing association process.

The results of this research are 1) the database of association meaning of tweets from society in Bandung, 2) the application to analyze pleasant tweets in near real-time way based on association meaning.

Categorized in Language for specific purposes

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(ABS-163) EVALUATION OF AN INDONESIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE E-LEARNING PROGRAM USING CIPP (CONTEXT, INPUT, PROCESS, AND PRODUCT) APPROACH

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Abstract. Planning, implementing, and evaluating an e-learning program can be a complex task because e-learning involve multiple dimensions and aim to meet the needs of students and e-learning program stakeholders. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of e-learning program for Indonesian as a foreign language at Wisma Bahasa Yogyakarta through the perspective of instructors/teachers, curriculum designers, IT staff, and R&D unit. The CIPP (context, input, process, and product) used as evaluation approach to systematically guide the conception, design, implementation, and evaluation of e-learning program, and provide recommendations of the program's effectiveness for continuous improvement. The data were gathered through interview, observation, and examine written documents. Content analysis was carried out to analyze the qualitative data. Results of the study indicated that e-learning program for Indonesian as a foreign language at Wisma Bahasa Yogyakarta need to be improved in some of dimensions. The findings revealed that some improvements in the physical conditions, e-learning artifact, e-learning objects, technology, interface design, and evaluation dimensions of the e-learning program were required to make the program more effective in future.

Keywords: *e-learning, program evaluation, improvement, CIPP*

Categorized in *Language program evaluation*



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(ABS-227) THE QUALITY OF COURSE SUBJECT TEST ITEMS IN THE EVEN SEMESTER OF 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR SUNDANESE LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM OF FPBS UPI

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Abstract. The present study is anchored from the unavailability of subject evaluation tool, which is based on the feasibility test of the examination questions, in the Department of Regional Language Education, Indonesia University of Education. This study aims at describing the quality of examination questions in a semester of 2016/2017. The quality is analyzed based on the questions' validity, reliability, level of difficulty, and difference potential. The present study deploys a quantitative research design and analytical-descriptive method. Data is gathered purposively from pedagogy, linguistics, literature, and culture classes. The data comprises 160 questions in the form of multiple choices. Document analysis is utilized in the present study to obtain the data. The data are then analyzed by using compilation, tabulation, scoring, and interpretation. The result evinces that 1) 59% of the questions are valid; 2) 58% of the questions are categorized as average, 20% as easy, 14% as difficult, 7% as very easy, 2% as very difficult; 3) the reliability of question is categorized as medium; 4) the difference potential is 43% quite good, 39% bad, 10% good, 6% very bad, 2% very good; and 5) feasibility level of the questions is 67% feasible, 12% of the questions have to be revised, and 21% have to be changed.

Categorized in *Language program evaluation*



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(ABS-2) CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ABILITY OF UNDERSTANDING MATHEMATICAL TEXT AND ABILITY TO RESOLVE THE BASIC MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the relationship between the ability to understand mathematical text and the ability to solve basic math problems. Mathematical problems can be presented in two forms, namely in the form of verbal and in the form of numbers. The verbal question is packed through a narrative text stimulus. Failure to understand the content of narrative texts causes errors in understanding the essence of basic mathematical concepts. Basic mathematical concepts include addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The interpretation of what basic mathematical concepts should be used is determined by the students' ability to understand the content of the text. In this case, students' reasoning ability plays a very important role. The ability to reason can be trained through reading learning. The data source of this study is the students of grade 1 and 2 of elementary school in Bandung. Using correlational method, there is evidence that both variables have a positive correlation. This explains the importance of integrative learning between reading and math in low grade primary schools.

Keywords: *understanding of mathematical text, solving basic math problems*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-7) DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN MAKKOBAR OF ANGKOLA-MANDAILING MARITAL CEREMONY

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Abstract. The research is purposed to describe and analyze the speech act performed by Kahanggi in the process of Makkobar in Angkola-Mandailing wedding ceremony. The formulations of problems are initiated from the identification of kinds, functions, and the frequency of speech act that used in the process of Makkobar in Angkola-Mandailing wedding ceremony. Descriptive qualitative was used in this research and samples specifically were taken in accordance with the aims of the research (purposive sampling). Descriptive qualitative was applied to handle the research. The method was conducted to describe the findings systematically, objectively, and accurately through the use of both dictions and sentence. All the findings were elaborated in line with the reality which found in the field during the research. Both Primary and secondary were the main source of research data. The primary data were directly taken in the form of utterances. The utterances were in the form of sentence falls into one, two or more clauses. Based on the result of data analysis, it was found that all kind of directive speech acts delivered were in the form of order, warn, and advice in which conducted by Suhut in the amount of 22.44%, Kahanggi 24.18%, and anak boru 8.16%.

Keywords: *the exploration, directive speech act, makkobar, marriage customs*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-31) BUILDING LITERATURE CULTURE: READING LISTED IN THE INITIAL CLASS IN SDN KARUNDANG SERANG

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Abstract. Literacy in the early classes is an effort to recognize reading and writing to learners. Literacy learning in the early classes is the foundation of success in learning activities. Learning through guided reading in the early grades needs to receive serious attention from early classroom teachers. Literacy learning requires learners to add literacy skill experience, especially reading. Initial reading teaching is emphasized on developing basic literacy skills. Therefore, guided reading is one of the teaching methods chosen by the teacher.

This study aims to describe the use of guided reading conducted by teachers in the learning process. Methods in this study using descriptive qualitative methods. Qualitative descriptive method is used to describe the learning process with guided reading method. The implementation of the research was conducted in November 2016. The place of research was conducted at State Elementary School I Karundang, Serang Regency, Banten Province. Sources of data in this study are teachers and students. Techniques used in this study, namely documentation techniques, observation techniques, techniques refer, and record techniques. Utilization of guided reading is one of the methods used by teachers in the learning process of Indonesia as an effort to introduce literacy. Reading guided is very suitable applied to elementary school children, because it can foster the passion of learning actively, develop knowledge owned pesertas students. So as to create effective learning.

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-43) VARIETY OF USES OF INDONESIAN AND DAYAK BIDAYUH LANGUAGE REVIEWED FROM SOCIETYS ATTITUDE OF LANGUAGE AS A PRESERVATION OF LANGUAGE IN THE BORDER REGION OF WEST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract. This study is aimed to describe variety of uses of Indonesian and dayak Bidayuh language, reviewed from attitude of language of Dayak society in the border of West Kalimantan, in preserving language, which is used in governmental institutions and Dayak Bidayuh language, which is used as the daily language. The attitude of language extremely determines in preserving such a language, because the attitude of language is able to influence someone to use his language, not other languages in the middle of bilingual or multilingual society. Because of that, the attitude of language can influence someone to use his language, especially Dayak Binayuh society, who lives in border region in West Kalimantan. Indonesia and Dayak Bidayuh language are endangered or threaten to be disappeared, which are caused by a language shift from Dayak Bidayuh language to Malaysian language, because the society are located in the border region of Indonesia Malaysia. This study uses qualitative method with communication ethnography approach. The source of data of this study is Dayak Bidayuh society in the border of West Kalimantan. Whereas, the data of this study are in the form of Dayak Bidayuh societys speech. The result of this study is the attitude of language of Dayak Bidayuh society in reserving Indonesia and Dayak Bidayuh language in order not to experience extinction.

Keywords: *Bahasa, Dayak Binayuh Language, Attitude of Language, Reservation of Language*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-46) SUNDANESE PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT IN CIANJURAN SONG LYRICS

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Abstract. Human and nature, in any part of the world, have constantly been in a reciprocal relationship in various ways. An intimate reciprocity between humans and the natural environment they live influences their culture and shapes the vocabulary of their language, which reflects that idea. In Sundanese culture, nature-related vocabulary is apparent in a traditional musical art form known as Cianjuran. Sundanese themselves, administratively, are an ethnic group who inhabit West Java and Banten provinces, which mainly are vast volcanic mountainous landscapes. In light of that, this research aims to examine Sundanese words that are related to nature and environment in the vocabulary composition of Cianjuran song lyrics as a reflection of Sundanese's people intimate relationship with the natural environment in which they live.

This research employs a descriptive method to examine the vocabulary. In doing so, the vocabulary was derived from 27 books of Cianjuran lyric compilation, which collectively consist of 830 titles. The total word count of the entire compilation is 54.779, excluding song titles. It was found that as many as 8.551 (15,60%) words in the vocabulary that are related to environment and nature. The vocabulary is composed of gunung (mountain), kembang (flower), Gusti (God), angin (wind), awi (bamboo), peuting (night), alam (nature), bulan (moon), Sunda (Sundanese), ayeuna (now), méga (cloud), jalan (road), and daun (leaf) respectively. It was found that there were 618 words related to deity or god, 2.352 words related to nature, 475 words related to animals, 2.124 words related to plants, 43 words related to other creatures, 1.469 words related to places, 1.166 words related to time, and 264 words related to color.

Keywords: *nature, environment, relationship, culture, vocabulary, Sundanese*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-53) TURN-TAKING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY AT GERMAN EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT OF YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. Turn-taking is an important aspect in oral interaction between lecturers and students in a foreign language course. The aims of this study were to find (1) the forms of turn-taking allocation, (2) lingual realization that marked turn-taking and (3) factors that potentially influence the occurrences of turn-taking in the course of German as foreign language. The simplest systematics for the organization of turn-taking (Sacks et al, 1974) was used as a theoretical basis. This case study was conducted in the Department of German Education in the Yogyakarta State University. The data were collected in the form of video records of the courses of one German native speaker lecturer and one non-native speaker lecturer which were held on December 16 and 8, 2015. The main data were oral interactions between the lecturers and their students in the course of German as a foreign language. The data were analysed through the steps: transcription, the classification of turn-taking, and identification of lingual elements that marked the turns. The results showed: (1) the forms of turn-taking that occurred were self-select (67.62%), current-speaker select-next (23.07%) and current-speaker continue (9.32%); (2) The markers of the allocation of turns were words, phrases, complete and incomplete sentences, and adjacency pairs; (3) the factors that motivated speakers change were the evaluation of students' understanding, the beginning of an explanation, the reinforcement of students' opinions, repairs, questions about grammatical concepts, general knowledge and procedures.

Keywords: *Turn-taking, turn allocation, German as a foreign language*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-54) DEIXIS OF MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE IN SANGIR BATANG HARI DISTRICT IN SOUTH SOLOK REGENCY

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Abstract. This research analyze the form and meaning of deixis of Minangkabau language in Sangir Batang Hari district in South Solok regency. This research aims to describe and explain the form and meaning of person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. The researcher used qualitative approach with descriptive method. The object of this research is informant's, speech which contains person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Some research instruments are used in collecting the data; audio and audio visual, recording sheets, and interview guides. Then, the data obtained are transcribed, identified, classified, interpreted, and finally concluded. The result of this research is expected to enrich the treasure of Minangkabau language research.

Keywords: *Deixis, Minangkabau Language, Sangir Batang Hari district*

Categorized in *Language studies*





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(ABS-152) A STUDY OF INDONESIAN REDUPLICATION WORDS STRUCTUREBASED ON MEANING RELATION FORM

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Abstract. Indonesian reduplication on morphology subject (RMS) is different from other Indonesian morphological processes, such as affixation and composition. All affixation and composition "feedstock" has been available before, whereas it is only "based form" (BF) that is available in Indonesian morphemic reduplication. Meanwhile, morpheme {R} is newly known afterwards. The morpheme form {R} is highly dependent on its BF. Because the morpheme form {R} is same and similar with BF, hence it is quite difficult to determine it. All this time, there are no guidelines for sorting BF and morpheme {R} explicitly. From the form-meaning relation based study with the principle that every Indonesian reduplication word is formed from BF, then the formula set is $XY = XZ$. Based on this formula, hence BF and morpheme {R} can be sorted. Furthermore, a study of Indonesian reduplication word structure patterns is conducted. As a result, there are five main structure patterns: (1) XY, (2) YX, (3) XYX, (4) YXY, and (5) YXYX.

Keywords: *Reduplication on Morphology Subject, Indonesian reduplication words, Based Form, Meaning Relation Form*

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(ABS-154) NEBUS WETENG TRADITION IN THE MIDDLE OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CHANGE AT ASTANAJAPURA COMMUNITY IN CIREBON DISTRICT

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the lexicon icon related with the environment in the tradition of nebus weteng and the values of local wisdom which lost due to the socio-ecological changes of Astanajapura community of Cirebon regency. This research is descriptive research using ecolinguistic theory with phenomenology approach. The method is done by reducing data, data analysis and data presentation. Data collection is obtained through primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are obtained through direct observation (natural observation) for indepth review with interview and record techniques, while secondary data is obtained through journal exploration, research reports and relevant literature sources. The result of this research is that the lexicon of cluwék, crécét, jambéh, klébét, slampé, krebengan, and pentungan in the nebus weteng tradition are hardly known by the younger generation of Astanajapura society because they are no longer present in some elements of the event. This is influenced by rural socio-ecological changes, such as: abnormal weather, crop land already built housing complex, financial, etc. Meanwhile, the efforts made by the local community to keep the nebus weteng tradition maintained by minimizing the activity by eliminating some of the elements contained in the tradition.

Keywords: *Socio-Ecological, Nebus Weteng, Ecolinguistics*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-176) CONVERSATION IN “HABIBIE DAN AINUN” MOVIE: SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS

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Abstract. This study is to investigate the types of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary speech acts coded in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in Habibie and Ainun movie launched in 2012. Descriptive qualitative was conducted in relation with naturalistic inquiry on social phenomenon. The data were analysed based on the theory of the types of speech acts proposed by Yule (1996), direct and indirect speech acts. The analysis of the classification of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle (1977) which consists of, representative, directive commissive, expressive and declaration. Findings of this study showed there were 196 utterances of type of speech acts where the type of direct speech acts were 129 utterances (66%), meanwhile the type of indirect speech acts were 67 utterances (34%). The five classifications of illocutionary speech acts found that there were totally 158 utterances analyzed as illocution where representatives were 90 utterances (51%), commissives were 39 utterances (25%), directive were 24 utterances (15%), expressive were 15 utterances (9%), and there was no declaration (0%). This study showed that the direct speech acts were the most dominant type of speech acts rather than the type of indirect speech act. In the types of illocutionary speech acts, representatives were the most dominant rather than the others types of illocutions. The further effect of the research is to study and master pragmatics, especially in the theory of speech acts to be able to understand the speaker's intention so that the communication expressed is able to be fulfilled.

Keywords: *Types of Speech Acts, Analysis, Habibie dan Ainun Movie*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-186) VULGARISM FOUND IN INDONESIAN SONG LYRICS THE REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE SOCIAL CREATIVITY

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Abstract. Language is complex, dynamic, social, multimodal, patterned and purposive just as all these kinds of behavior. It is characterized from the language creativity emerging in the society as both linguistics and social phenomena. This article brings out the phenomenon of vulgar terms used in Indonesian song lyrics which is pondered belonging as the social language creativity. This research aims to describe the variation of vulgar terms found in Indonesian song lyrics. It takes 50 titles of Indonesian songs popularized between 1998 up to 2017 as the data sources. The data collected comprised of vocabularies and other forms of linguistic unit containing the phenomena of romance, loving, husband and wife relationship and family. The application of content analysis in this article is directed efficiently to describe various kinds of vocabularies or terms representing those phenomena. It focuses mainly on the transformation of general vocabularies toward explicit vulgarism. The research results show that there are variation vocabulary starting implied, express, than clearly explicit and vulgar of various vocabulary who refers to romance, husband and wife relationship, and family

Keywords: *vocabularies, vulgarism, language social creativity*

Categorized in *Language studies*

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(ABS-202) THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGY THROUGH SYNTACTIC STRATEGY IN THE NOVEL BUMI MANUSIA

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Abstract. The author is the carrier of ideological messages embodied through the selected and arranged text. Structuring of lingual units is one of syntactic strategies. Searching for syntactic strategies is an attempt to explore the ideology contained in discourse, literary works. This study focuses on exploring the ideology of the novel Bumi Manusia through a syntactic strategy that includes: sentence mode, experience process, passive-active, pronoun, nominalization, modalities, limitations, negation, and speech acts. The sentence mode shows how the author accentuated or weakened the concepts. The active/passive sentence becomes a way to show the person in charge of the event, whether good or bad. Pronouns show inter-concepts, agents, or status. Nominalization is used to generalize "justified" concepts. Modalitas describes attitude or the authors perception of something. The limitations are intended to make a positioning of high or low status. Negation is a way to invite readers to subtly agree on certain concepts. Finally, through speech acts the author explains the concepts that are considered true by raising the general statement and detailed explanation. Overall, syntactic strategies strive for humanitarian values.

Keywords: *ideolog; strategy; structuring; lingual units*

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(ABS-204) COGNATE LEVEL OF INDONESIAN AND BERAU LANGUAGE (COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS STUDIES)

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Abstract. Dyen (in Keraf, 1996, pp. 209) classifies Indonesian language (BI) and Berau Language (BB) included in the Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian sub-family. Based on Dyen's classification, this study was conducted to re-prove the statement. The formulation of this research are: (1) How to describe the similarities and the differences of basic vocabulary of Indonesian language and Berau language based on correspondence analysis; and (2) What is the cognate level between Indonesian and Berau languages based on lexicostatistics calculations. This research uses descriptive method, comparative method, and observation method. The theory used are the theory of correspondence and lexicostatistics theory. Based on the results of the analysis, found 75 equal KKD, 72 KKD are similar, and 53 KKD are different from the total 200 KKD studied. In this study also found some formulas. The formula is, "Every phoneme / h / in BI will always correspond with zero in BB"; "Every phoneme / ə / in BI will correspond to phoneme / a / in BB"; and "every phoneme / o / in BI will always correspond with phoneme / u / in BB". This is because in BB there is no phoneme / ə /, / h /, and / o /. There are also found multiple consonants in the BB, ie consonant / bb /, / dd /, / jj /, / ll /, / pp /, / rr /, / ss /, and / tt /. Also found new consonants in BB are consonants [l], [m], [ñ], [ŋ], and [p]. This study proves again that Dyen's classification (1965) proved true. The attributes obtained were 73. These results indicate that BI and BB are included at the Family grouping level.

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(ABS-223) SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF THE TERM 'WASATIYAH' (ISLAMIC MODERATION)

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Abstract. The term 'Wasatiyyah' has created great wonder among scholars in various fields such as linguistic, socio-psychologies, Islamic development and also in the area of religious contexts. In this case, the same term also exists in many other languages such as 'moderation' in English and 'kesederhanaan' in Indonesia. It can be considered as one of a humanistic conceptual thinking or understanding in a certain particular area or a system of thought within human communities. Therefore, a textual focus on a deeper understanding of the term 'Wasatiyyah' is crucial. Hence, this study is an exploratory study to identify the real meaning of the term 'Wasatiyyah' in its context and usage in agreement with the Quranic verses and Prophetic Tradition. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory was adopted as the analytical tool. SFL functions to analyze the term 'Wasatiyyah' based on three broad functional principals of the language used; experiential (ideational), interpersonal and textual meanings. In order to understand the full functionality of any text, it is necessary to consider all of those three meanings simultaneously. Some selected sample texts were taken from Quran to analyze the term 'Wasatiyyah'. Then, the study will use selected sample texts taken from the glorious Quran and the Prophetic traditions. The main findings pointed out that SFL analytical tool can be applied to differentiate various social aspects of language use such as religious, political, economic and so on within the texts. Such an analysis of texts may lead to providing some explanations and solutions of the social and cultural problems in which human beings may face in everyday life.

Keywords: *'Wasatiyyah', Islamic Moderation, Textual Analysis, Systemic Functional Linguistics*

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(ABS-234) SYLLABLE AWARENESS OF INDONESIAN CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA

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Abstract. Goswami (2010) revealed that normal children already had ability to detect and manipulate the component sounds that comprise words at different grain sizes. They are generally able to count syllables and do word manipulation tasks. It is differ to dyslexics who have difficulties to detect speech sounds in syllable because of the inaccuracies of phonological representation. Therefore, the present study intends to characterize the syllabic awareness of Indonesian dyslexic children. 4 dyslexic children from Pantara Inclusive Primary School, Jakarta and 20 children from Kwitang 8 Primary school, Depok (chronological age-matched control) are administered two experiment tasks, among them: syllable counting and syllable replacement task. This study uses quantitative and qualitative method (case control study). The instruments consist of 48 words (simple words and words with consonant cluster; 24 words with two syllables and 24 words with three syllables) taken from the 10.000 highest frequency words in linguistics corpus of Indonesian language. The t-test results generally suggest: 1) Indonesian dyslexics find difficulties to count the number of syllable for words that have three syllables; 2) dyslexics are unable to replace syllable for words that have two and three syllables; 3) control groups are unable to replace syllable in three syllables replacement task. Furthermore, this study finds that dyslexics tend to substitute the CVC to CV syllable at all syllable replacement task and uniquely, one dyslexic tends to substitute all vowels in CV syllable into [i] sound, while other dyslexics showed some classification of errors like added letters, letter sequence, omitted letters

Keywords: *syllable awareness, phonological representation, dyslexia*

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(ABS-250) THE VERBAL STRATEGIES IN JOKOWI - PRABOWO DEBATES: A PRAGMATICS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The verbal strategies are variously performed by the politicians, Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto, in presidential debates in 2014 to attract the voters or change the pictures in their heads. This study is aimed at investigating their verbal strategies in acclaiming, attacking, and defending on a pragmatics perspective. The data are utterances containing or implying the three speech acts collected with method of indirect observation and techniques of listening and note-taking. Those are broken down by using a pragmatic analysis, particularly called the 'means-end'. The results reveal that Jokowi more acclaims and defend but less attacks. Prabowo more defends and attacks, but less acclaims. The previous prefers performing a negative politeness (negative face) and the latter prefers performing a positive politeness (positive face).

Keywords:

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(ABS-268) USE OF HEALTH TERMS IN ONCOLOGY SURGICAL CLINIC HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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Abstract. This research is going to inventory and classified medical terms that use in Oncology Surgical Clinic in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung. In giving information or list of directions and medical terms, Hasan Sadikan Hospital often use specific medical terms that hard to understand by common people. We could see this from information boards, directions, and list of disease that use medical terms that hard to understand by common people who has no knowledge regarding those. In order to understand those terms that use in medical world in Hasan Sadikin Hospital, hospital needs to give socialization and make the terms more familiar to hospital's costumer so the transfer of information between hospital and patience could go well. Therefore, the effort to inventory all the terms that use by RSHS by making list of name/glossaries.

Keywords: *health, terms, glossary, oncology*

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(ABS-269) MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MARKERS AND AFFIXES FOUND IN MPAMA MBOJO (BIMANESE FOLKLORE)

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Abstract. Mbojo or Bimanese language is one of the Austronesian language spoken by the people of Bima, West Nusa Tenggara. According to Bimanese-Indonesian dictionary, there are four prefixes (Ka-, Ma-, Ra-, Da-) and three suffixes (-ra, -na, -pu) in Bimanese. However, in the practice, there are markers which are not yet categorized as either affixes or other category, such as; sa, ja, ta and du. This study aims to categorized the markers found in Mpama Mbojo (Bimanese folklore). The data is analyzed using the approach of derivational morphology. Mpama Mbojo is taken to be the data source because it is already being recorded in *Bimaneesche Teksten*, a book by J. C. G Jonker, and is described the daily use of Bimanese language

Keywords: *bimanese; affixes; markers; austronesian; morphology*

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(ABS-18) LANGUAGE CHOICE IN GIRL DORMITORY OF NURUL HUDA SUKARAJA

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Abstract. The aim of this study is to find out the language choice that used by students (santri) in the girl dormitory (asrama putri) Nurul Huda Sukaraja OKU Timur and factors that support in using these languages. This study is ethnography that belongs to qualitative research. In this study, the researcher has role as an instrument to collect the data. The data are collected through observation and fieldnotes toward utterance produced by students in their daily life communication. The result shows that there are some kinds of language used by students in the girl dormitory. They are standard Indonesian and non standard Indonesian language, Javanese kromo and Javanese ngoko and Komerling. Each language has its own situation to be used by all students. And the most of the students use non standard Indonesian and Javanese ngoko in their most of the daily life communication.

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(ABS-60) INTEGRATING HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) OF YOUNG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC APPROACH IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract. Although, Scientific Approach (SA) as a part of Curriculum 2013 has been implemented, Higher Order Thinking skills seemed not to be integrated in English language learning. This study presents the results of qualitative study aiming at investigating how teachers integrated HOTS in English learning through scientific approach; what benefits gained by the students in their learning; what teachers' constraints faced and how to overcome them. Two classes of seventh graders from two different schools were involved as the subjects of this study. Classroom observation, interview with the teachers and the students, and documents analysis were occupied as the instruments in collecting data. The findings from classroom observation revealed that all principles of scientific approach, called 5M (Mengobservasi/observing, Menanya/Questioning, Mengasosiasi/Associating, Mengeksplorasi/Exploring, Mengkomunikasikan/Communicating) were implemented to promote the students' HOTS in those two classes. The teacher also admitted in the interview that this method guided them to engage the students in the learning activity. Regarding the benefits, the students seemed to be happy and enjoyable since they got opportunity to know some language exposure and experience in using the language. In this situation, they felt free to express their ideas, arguments, and responses to the questions based on their prior knowledge and experience. Their promoted skills can be seen from their written works of the students while the integration with HOTS done by the teachers was proved from the lesson plan they made.

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(ABS-72) STUDENT'S DESCRIPTIVE TEXT WRITING IN SFL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract. Descriptive text is one of genres which is demanded to be mastered by high school students in Indonesia. This certainly requires teachers to have enough knowledge on how a descriptive text is ideally composed as well as to have a pedagogical competence in delivering it in the classroom. However, in relation to teacher's pedagogical competence, research discovered that many teachers still have limited knowledge of how to effectively teach genres in the classroom. This case study deliberately choosing a descriptive text written by a female student at the second grade of a private Islamic high school in Semarang, Central Java, was intended to diagnose a student's descriptive text writing through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspectives to find out how her descriptive text was constructed as well as to figure out what problems encountered in her text writing. It is expected that after finding the problems, the teacher could design a pedagogical plan to deal with them. The results showed that the student's major problems in writing descriptive text lied on three aspects: the inability in adjusting the social function of the text, difficulty in writing the descriptive text with a chronological schematic structures, and the difficulty in filling the text with appropriate language features such as the use of unspecific participant.

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**(ABS-66) CORRELATIONAL STUDY BETWEEN SHORT STORY
STRUCTURE AND CRITICAL THINKING IN
COMPREHENDING THE STORY
(CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH IN THE XI GRADE OF SMA
LABSCHOOL JAKARTA)**

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to collect data that can give an idea of the relationship between knowledge of the structure of short stories and critical thinking skills with the ability to appreciate the short story. This research is a quantitative research using survey method correlational techniques. The research data was taken at the high school students of class XI in Jakarta Labschool semester academic year 2014/2015 with a sample of 139 students who are already using random sampling. Based on data analysis and hypothesis testing knowledge of the structure of short stories and critical thinking has a positive and significant correlation with the ability to appreciate the short story. Therefore, it can be concluded that the ability of students to appreciate the short story can be increased by increasing the knowledge of the structure of short stories and critical thinking skills they individually or jointly.

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(ABS-90) THE STRUCTURE OF RITUAL SPEECH MARTONGGO-TONGGO IN THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONY OF BATAK TOBA TRIBE

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Abstract. The ritual speech of martonggo-tonggo is one of the traditional prayer on the Batak Toba tribe. This ritual speech uses during the ritual calling of gondang sabangunan at the traditional ceremonies of marriage and death of Batak Toba tribe. This ritual speech has cultural values and identity of Batak Toba tribe. The language structure in ritual speech martonggo-tonggo needs to be analyzed. In many cases, the analysis of language without serious attention to social and cultural context could be meaningless. Many studies and experts conclude that there are obvious interrelationship among language, society and culture. This paper explores the language structure of ritual speech martonggo-tonggo in the traditional ceremony of Batak Toba tribe, one of Batak tribe in North Sumatera. The problem discussed in this study is that how is the language structures of ritual speech martonggo-tonggo. The language structure that to be discussed is taken from the aspect of morphosyntax. This research uses the descriptive qualitative research method. The data was obtained through observation, documentation study from literatures of tonggo-tonggo, listening and note taking. The aim of this study is to find out the language structure of ritual speech martonggo-tonggo based on the aspect of morphosyntax.

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(ABS-130) CONTEXTUAL RELEVANCE OF RELIGIOUS TEXT: THE STUDY OF NONVERBAL LANGUAGE IN THE QURANIC STORY

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Abstract. The diversity of nonverbal expressions in the Quran is very interesting to be studied in depth. This is certainly not a coincidence, but it is allegedly indicative of a particular meaning and context.

The purpose of this research is to reveal and to find: 1) the kind of nonverbal language contained in the story of the Quran, 2) the meaning contained in every kind of nonverbal in the story of the Quran and comparing it with the meaning of the Arab in the present nonverbal language 3) the function of expression of any kind of nonverbal language in the story of the Quran

The type of this research is qualitative research. Meanwhile, based on the object of study and orientation to be achieved, this research uses literature study. Primary Data comes from the Quran and secondary data is collected from various books of Tafseer, Journal, and relevant books.

This study concludes that the nonverbal language in the Quran varies widely, such as facial expressions, eyes, head, and hands and parts. All these types of nonverbal expressions have connotative and denotative meanings relevant to their use by native speakers.

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(ABS-118) ESL LEARNERS UNDERSTANDING ON IDIOMATIC IMPLICATURE

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Abstract. Idiomatic expressions have been treated as lexical components for decades. However, Aresenault (2014) has argued that idioms shall be investigated via their pragmatic properties. Hence, idioms may be classified as an implicature from the point of view of pragmatics. Her argument has become the basis of my decision that idiomatic implicature is one of the sub-species of conversational implicature. Conversational implicatures (Grice, 1975) in general do not bring problems for native speakers but they become problematic for second language learners. Through this study, I attempt to measure and explain the second language learners' comprehension on idiomatic implicature. What are the factors affecting the students comprehension? What are the strategies pulled by the learners to intepret this type of implicature? To answer those questions, this research involves 110 students who answered three questions containing idiomatic implicatures. The findings add some depths on the factors and strategies of second language learners in understanding converstational implicatures in general.

Categorized in *Language studies*

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1st UPI International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education

October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-196) EMIRSA IS A NEW LANGUAGE SKIL

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Abstract. This paper will talk about the skill of the language of the memirsa, distinguish between listening dan memirsa, dan how the activity of theoretical dan practical memirsa. Language skill one of them is listening skill apparently is no longer relevan to the theories that exist at this time. Than the clear separation is required between listening and memirsa. Listening is the language skill that use the skill of the sense of the hearing or audio as the main media. In practical the current listening is no longer just use the audio media but also with the visual media. Then how about the activities skill language by using visual media just like in films without dialogue. Therefore the author call the activity is the skill of memirsa. In discussing this this is not enough theories about the skill of the memirsa. Then this paper is expected to be more to discuss the theory of skill of the memirsa.the skill of memirsa are language skill that use the sense of the sigth as the main medium. These skill are used understanding messages the use visual media.

Categorized in *Language studies*





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(ABS-259) THE LOCAL WISDOM OF THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUNG ADAT URUG IN THE LEXICON OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

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Abstract. Kampung Adat Urug is one of the indigenous villages in Nusantara. This village is located in Bogor Regency, West Java. This village became one of the proofs of Indonesian cultural richness. There are several traditions and local wisdom of the lexicon in society. One is the lexicon of the social system. The social system selects a traditional leader through wangsit. This research uses the anthropolinguistic approach with ethnography of the speaking model. This research reveals that the lexicon of the social system in Kampung Adat Urug can include five groups: (1) organizational systems, (2) community events, (3) community activities, (4) social systems, and (5) mandates, consequences, and pamali associated with social systems. Based on its function, the lexicon of social system in Kampung Adat Urug occupies several functions: (1) individual function, (2) social function, (3) knowledge function, (4) economic function, (5) trust function, (6) function social stratification, and (7) leadership and oversight functions. Furthermore, the whole classification expresses cultural values that contain local wisdom: (1) welfare, (2) discipline, (3) health, (4) mutual cooperation, (5) cultural preservation and creativity, (6) environmental care, (7) commitment, and (8) positive thinking and gratitude. We must preserve and maintain the lexicon. This is important because the people of Kampung Adat Urug tend to be compromising. They began to use the Indonesian lexicon of the social system. This has emerged since they became a cultural heritage. This condition can threaten the treasures of the social system of Kampung Adat Urug. It also destroys the content of local wisdom in it.

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-295) THE PROBLEM OF INTEGRATIVE LEARNING OF ARABIC MORPHOSYNTAX

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Abstract. The problems of Arabic morphosyntax have been much studied, but the object of its discussion is more directed to the morphosyntax errors only. In contrast to the previous studies of morphosyntax, this study tries to discuss its teaching problems to avoid the mistakes experienced by the students lately. So the object of discussion focuses on teaching planning, teaching process and the evaluation of teaching. The goal of this research is to comprehensively describe the three variables beginning with the existing problems, then the process of teaching in the classroom as solution, until finally the implementation of appropriate and comprehensive evaluation. The method used is qualitative descriptive analysis. The result is the realization of planning model, process model and evaluation model of integrative morphosyntax teaching. The teaching planning model includes objective, materials, methods, tools and resources, as well as evaluation, with the details that the objective is obtaining the skills to use every *shighah* (basic word and word invented) in the formation of a sentence, the material includes the understanding of the basic word and the word invented and the use of each type of word in the formation of a sentence, the teaching methods are lectures, assignments and discussions with emphasis on individual assignments and individual guidance, the tools and material sources are in the form of *tashrif* list, large Arabic-Indonesian dictionaries (such as al-Munawwir), and Arabic texts for analytical exercises, special books designed for it, and related sources of books, and its evaluations include oral and written tests, formative and summative tests. The model of learning process is in the form of integration of morphology (base word-word invented) with syntax (use of base and word invented in formation of sentence). And the evaluation model is in the form of oral and written, formative and summative tests, and their tests are the integration of *tashrif* memorization and its use in sentence formation, and the search for the lexical meaning of a particular word in the Arabic-Indonesian-Arabic great dictionary, and its contribution to the understanding of structural meaning for receptive and productive goals in Arabic performance.

Keywords: problem of teaching planning, teaching process , and evaluation, integrative Arabic morphosyntax teaching .

Categorized in *Language Studies*



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(ABS-) THE ASSET OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION VALUES IN THE CONTEXT OF SCRIPT EXPLOITATION

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Abstract. The research on *Mahabrata* script had been conducted which is viewed from archeological aspect, regional perspective, cosmological, ideological and theological perspectives (National Library, 2015). The research of Wartini, et al (2011) on *Sangyang Tatwa Ajnyana* is viewed from text, publication, edition, and translation. Still research of Wartini et al (2010) about *Tutur Bwana* script viewed from transliteration, edition, and text translation aspects. Meanwhile, there are still many scripts which had not researched in another aspect, among other is *Darmajati* script. It needs to be studied and published scientifically in the context of nation's character development. The negative influence from ignoring this tend to detriment the values wealth in language education. This research aims to obtain the finding about the description of language education values contained in *Darmajati* script. The method used in this research is qualitative method with hermeneutic communication approach. The technique of this research use sentence card. The data source of this research is transcript of *Darmajati* script. As for data processing use content analysis. Based on data processing in this research, the finding is obtained that there is language education values in *Darmajati* script. This finding become the asset of language education values which can be used for nation's character development. The conclusion is that language education value contained in *Darmajati* script has important role in forming the character, in building trust institution, and in describing the situation of life after death.

Keywords: *darmajati, script, educational value*

Categorized in *Language Studies*



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(ABS-295) THE "HAND" LEXICON DOMAIN ON INDONESIAN IDIOM

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Abstract. The language spoken by speakers represents the culture of the community. The speech community of Indonesian is actually a particular language community as well. Thus, the regional culture can influence the use of Indonesian language. This is evident in the use of the "hand" lexicon that produces many variants of verbs and nouns in Indonesian language. This is the influence of regional culture which is one of the influenced aspects the emergence of Indonesian idioms that uses of "hand" lexicon. By using the idioms, the Indonesian speakers feel have used a more subtle and indirect vocabulary or expression when they speak. When is the "hand" lexicon idiom used? This is related to the domain of the use of it. The meaning of domain is the enabling environment for conversations that are influenced by participants, topics, and places. Based on the use of domain obtained the representation of idiom meaning of "hand" lexicon. Representation is the speaker's perception of the idiom of "hand" lexicon that includes a positive, negative, or neutral perceptions. This study describes the domain idiom use of "hand" lexicon and its meaning representation. Based on the study by using Cognitive Linguistic Theory, there are five domains that underlie the use of idiom of "hand" lexicon, such as the domain of human activity, human nature, religion, family, and objects. The resulting representation of meanings is a representation of positive, negative, and neutral meanings. For example, the idiom of "fruit of the hand" which is used in the family domain and represents a positive meaning.

Keywords: *idiom, "hand" lexicon, domain, representation*

Categorized in *Language studies*



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(ABS-195) IDENTIFYING FACTORS IN DIGITIZING LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN IN STANDARD INDONESIA

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Abstract. There has been a growing use of computer-based assessment in educational settings, because it is getting more comparable to the conventional paper-and-pencil test and computers at schools being more accessible than in the past (Way, Davis, & Fitzpatrick, 2006; Barnes, 2010; Csapo, Molnar, & Nagy, 2014). PISA, which assessed language, science, and mathematics ability, also progressively administered the tests using computers (PISA, 2010, 2012). In addition, since 2015, Indonesian National Assessment Systems has started to shift towards the computer-based assessment (Maulipaksi, 2017; Riantiza, 2017; Jamiludin, Darnawati, & Uke, 2017). This present study aims to identify factors that should be considered in developing digital language assessment for children in Indonesia. Digitizing language assessment is essential, because it may serve as an alternative to paper-and pencil testing, in which administrator requires a certain expertise. Thus, it is expected that the digitized assessment could be easily operated by teachers or parents for children's early language screening. This study is a part of an ongoing research on digitizing dyslexia screening test for children in Indonesia. The final results of the study will be used for the development of the Standard Indonesian dyslexia digital assessment. Trials utilizing a digitized language test of syntactic priming were administered to 57 first-grade primary school students from two schools in West Kalimantan and Central Java provinces, Indonesia. The syntactic priming test, which incorporated pictures and voices, was displayed through laptops. Students were asked to complete tasks by pressing either of two buttons on computer keyboard and fill out a short questionnaire. The results of this study were that students generally had positive attitude toward computer-based assessment and found it enjoyable. However, they also needed guide and help, especially during the explanation of the test procedures. These identified factors are important to be considered when digitizing a Standard Indonesian language assessment.

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(ABS-298) CONSTRUCTING WORD IN THE REALM OF LIGHT: AUTHENTIC-COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENT MODEL BOOK OF POETRY WRITING IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract. Assembling the model book of authentic-collaborative assessment titled *Merakit Kata di NegeriCahaya* or *Constructing Word in the Realm of Light* in the current research was the result of the study attempt towards empirical and theoretical problem of poetry writing assessment in high school. Empirical data revealed authentic assessment application in poetry writing class in high school is not implemented properly. There is ideological and technical impediment in the field which causing the teacher to mishandle the authentic assessment. Meanwhile, theoretically, authentic assessment is in line with the learning concept of writing poetry which requires assisted process and real product-yielding of student. Model book of authentic-collaborative assessment for writing poetry is a writing practice book as well as assess student's poetry in high school. Generally, the book was designed in an ongoing cycle. The cycle consisted of six stages namely: (1) Poetry Creation 1, (2) Poetry Expression, (3) Poetry Intersection, (4) Poetry Discussion, (5) Poetry Reflection, (6) Poetry Creation (n). Validation result of expert's theory disclosed that the book is suitable for trial in poetry writing class in high school.

Keywords: *authentic-collaborative assessment cycle model for writing poetry, Poetry Creation 1, Poetry Expression, Poetry Intersection, Poetry Discussion, Poetry Reflection, Poetry Creation (n).*

Categorized in *Language testing and assessment*



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(ABS-13) THE ERROR ANALYSIS OF SETSUBIGO ~NIKUI, ~ZURAI, AND ~GATAI IN JAPANESE SENTENCES (The Descriptive Research on Semester VII's Students of JPBJ FPBS UPI Academic Year 2013/2014)

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Abstract. This research investigates error analysis of using setsubigo ~nikui, ~zurai, and ~gatai. The research aims to determine what types of errors and what are factors that cause errors in using setsubigo ~nikui, ~zurai, and ~gatai performed by semester VII's students of JPBJ FPBS UPI.

The method uses is a descriptive method, the type is a survey. To obtain data, the instruments used are an objective test, subjective test, and questionnaire. The technique of data collection is one shoot models. The sample is 45 semester VII's students of JPBJ FPBS UPI.

Based on the results that error of using ~nikui can categorize into types of error in using setsubigo on multiple choice questions 35.24%, error on short field questions 44.45%, error on essays questions 13.33%, the error of deformation and writing vocabulary on essays questions 28.89%.

The error of using ~zurai can categorize into types of error in using setsubigo on multiple choice questions 62.22%, error on short field questions 73.87%, error on essays questions 40%, the error of deformation and writing vocabulary on essays questions 31.11%.

The error of using ~gatai can categorize into types of error in using setsubigo on multiple choice questions 59.05%, error on short field questions 51.85%, error on essays questions 24.44%, the error of deformation and writing vocabulary on essays questions 28.89%.

Factors that cause the occurrence of errors in using setsubigo ~nikui, ~zurai, and ~gatai is not understood differences in using a third of setsubigo, limited book that explains about third of setsubigo detail, no material about setsubigo ~zurai, and ~gatai in lectures book, less detailed explanation from lecturer, not understand the context of sentences, and less looking for additional material and only rely on material taught in the lectures.

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(ABS-11) THE SOCIOCULTURAL LITERACY DIMENSIONS IN A.A. NAVIS'S SHORT STORIES

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Abstract. The present study concerned on the sociocultural literacy dimensions found in A. A. Navis's short stories. It aimed at describing the literacy dimensions contained in the stories viewed from various sociocultural aspects covering: social identity, social criticism, multi-literacy aspect, sociocultural process skill, socio-economic development, moral attitude in society, and so forth. The data were obtained from ten manuscripts of A. A. Navis's short stories, a well-known short story writer in Indonesia. Those manuscripts were taken from three anthologies entitled *Robohnya Surau Kami*, *Hujan Panas dan Kabut Musim*, and *Dari Jodoh Sampai Supiah*. The data were analyzed by descriptive-qualitative approach based on the indicators of sociocultural literacy dimensions. The finding showed that the stories contained a fair strong sociocultural literacy dimensions. The dimensions in the story of "Jodoh", "Orang dari Luar Negeri" and "Orang Baik yang Malang" were illustrated by literate theme elevation of the moral attitude in society. In the story of "Politik Warung Kopi" and "Orde Lama", the prominent sociocultural literacy dimension was the social criticism towards the governance. The story of "Baginda Ratu" and "Efendi" tended to give more importance to its sociocultural literacy dimension, socio-economic development, and individual status, and success as well. The story of "Kisah Seorang Amir" emerged its sociocultural dimension by showing that literacy activities became a tradition, either in education institutions or social environment. The sociocultural dimension found in the story of "Pak Menteri Mau Datang" revealed a common thinking style and intelligence. The sociocultural dimension found in the story of "Pelamar" uncovered the effect of parents' education level towards children literacy.

Keywords: *literacy dimensions, sociocultural literacy dimensions, short stories of A.A. Navis*

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*



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(ABS-128) CHARACTERS IN LINGUISTIC CONFINEMENT

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Abstract. In an interview in 2004, female writer Linda Christanty admitted that she had used politics as the initial foundation of her writing career. Furthermore, for Christanty, writing both literature and journalism is not only a celebration of pleasure, but also her choice and opportunity to take action. Unfortunately, in Christanty's three published anthologies of short stories, namely *Kuda Terbang Maria Pinto* (2004), *Rahasia Selma* (2010), and *Seekor Anjing Mati di Bala Murghab* (2012), the politics turns out to be neither a dominant nor an explicit theme. Christanty appears to "merely" hands out the theme of politics as a story filler which is barely alluded while putting more emphasis on inter-relationships among human beings (the characters within her short stories). In fact, the majority of Christanty's short stories' protagonists often seem to try to take a form of identity that is acceptable to their social surroundings. Hence, using Lacanian Psychoanalysis, this writing will attempt to examine the desires of the three anthologies' protagonists while also proving that these characters have experienced symbolic violence as they have been linguistically repressed. Consequently, the protagonists of Christanty's short stories always find themselves in a constant tension between the Symbolic and the Real. Furthermore, this evidences that these protagonists are perpetually trapped in linguistic confinement, which ends up in forming chains of significations to the Imaginary. These characters have been eternally cursed to desire slippery linguistic signifiers as they have been anchored by Name-of-the-Father (Nom du Pere) through the socio-cultural order that influences the characters themselves.

Keywords: *short stories, Linda Christanty, Lacanian Psychoanalysis, Linguistic Confinement*

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*



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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-200) A VISUAL AND STORY STUDY ON STUDENTS' COMIC BOOK "DEWI SRI" AS A TEACHING MATERIAL FOR CREATIVE-INDUSTRY-ORIENTED ILLUSTRATION

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Abstract. The development of art world in the realm of creative industry has been growing rapidly. The demand for self-actualization with the era advancement is increasingly inevitable. On the other hand, the aspect of cultural tradition also must be preserved. Creative industries, cultural traditions, and the world of art education need to be integrated so that there will be an effective collaboration for them. Illustration is part of the art world that needs to be designed to generate a good collaboration for the continuity of the cultural traditions and the creative industries. One of them is the making of a comic by taking the title of the folklore, "Dewi Sri". Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe the comic "Dewi Sri" in the form of visual and story as a teaching material in learning illustration. The results obtained from the study are a comic and a teaching module for illustration about the stages of making comics studied in visual aspect and aspect of story which are oriented to creative industries. The comic and the module are expected to become learning tools for art students and beginner illustrators.

Keywords: *visual study, story study, and comic*

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*



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(ABS-55) THE ANALYSIS OF TERNATE SUFISTIK LITERATURE TYPOGRAPHY

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the typography of Ternate Sufistic literature through Ternate oral literature. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative with data collection technique that is interview, do study documentation, and observation. Data analysis used descriptive techniques and content analysis. The results of the study are as follows: 1) typography of Sufistic literature Ternate is poetry, not prose-shaped poetry, 2) typography of Sufistic literature Ternate using uppercase and with complete punctuation. 3) typography of Sufistic literature Ternate using capital letters at the beginning of the line and dots on the second line, 4) typography of Ternate Sufistic literature using the dot at the end of each stanza not on each line. and 5) typography of Sufistic literature Ternate placement of poems using left equity.

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*





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(ABS-84) EMMAS INFLUENCE ON ADELES IDENTITY IN THE MOVIE LA VIE D'ADELE

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Abstract. An individual's sexual identity can be developed either since birth or continuously within one's life which is affected by their lifetime experience, social interaction, and the influence of the environment. Sexual identity can also differ from one individual to the others, therefore the pursuit of a new identity is a normal thing to be done by someone. The movie *La Vie d'Adèle* is one of French's movie that expose the topic of the pursuit of one's identity. This movie follows a life of a teenage girl who is in the process of pursuing and finding her identity, in particularly her sexual identity through interactions with different people and different environment. Moreover, this film also highlight the influence and the domination of the character Emma to the search of Adèle's search of sexual identity. This article will discuss the movie *La Vie d'Adèle* through cinema studies that reveals its narrative aspect as well as its cinematographic aspect to prove the influence and the domination of Emma's figure for the development of Adèle's sexual identity.

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(ABS-242) ART AND VERBAL TRADITIONS IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT IN NIAS

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Abstract. Nias people live in the island of Nias in North Sumatra Province. The island is known as a moving island since the island has been suffered many earthquakes. Earthquakes lift the island inches by inches which explain many of the discoveries of shark teeth fossils in Nias forest. The people of Nias have traditions inherited verbally from generation to generation. These traditions develop the cultural system shown by their behavior patterns, way of thinking and action in daily life activities. The goal of this research is to investigate how artwork and verbal tradition influence Nias cultural system. This research is focused on the artwork form where the verbal traditions in myth-related local Nias cultural system come from. A qualitative and descriptive method is used in the research. The result of this research will explain the local wisdom of the Nias people which is implemented in the artwork of Nias traditional houses.

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*





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(ABS-255) CREATIVE-COLLABORATIVE PROCESS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CAHAYA MEMINTAS MALAM (THE LIGHT WITHIN A NIGHT)

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Abstract. This study is aimed to describe the concept and creative-collaborative process in the performance entitled Cahaya Memintas Malam (The Light Within A Night). This performance is a collaborative work of three theatre groups, Mainteater Bandung, Teater Lakon and La Trobe University Student Theatre and Film. It has been performed in two countries, Indonesia (Bandung and Bali) and Australia (Melbourne). The performance received positive and warm appreciation from audiences, theatre critics and mass media. Internal and external factors which influenced the creation of theatre work will be the main focus of this study. Theories of performances, creativity, and intercultural communication are used to discuss the performance work. The results of the study revealed that had been a transformation of Sundanese folklore (Hikayat Jamarun) to theatre. The aesthetic concept of pastiche and meta-theatre were found in the transformation. This concept had inspired the performance creators to be creative in bridging the cultural gap between two countries. Hence, the performance can be enjoyed by audiences who have different cultural background.

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*



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(ABS-261) SANDYAKALA GUGURITAN SUNDANESE LITERATURE

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Abstracts. The *guguritan* poetry in the Sundanese literature is a kind of old poetry beside *mantra*, *sisindiran*, *kawih*, *pupujian*, and poem poetry. Nevertheless, if it compared with other old (Sundanese) poetry material, the *guguritan* poetry is still written and read by Sundanese people. The presence of *guguritan* poetry in this time is often encountered in Sundanese magazines or newspapers that emerging side by side with modern Sundanese poetry, it is the poem. But, the writing and reading of Sundanese people towards the *guguritan* poetry is not as passionate as the treatment of poem. They seem to be more fertile and have a longer 'life force'. The background is quite clear, that Sundanese poets are write more of their aesthetic expression through the poem than *guguritan*. This may be because the writing of *guguritan* poetry is viewed as quite complicating things, because it relates to the rules of *pupuh* (the teacher of song, the teacher of *wilangan*, the teacher of *gatra*) perceived by the poet quite shackle his freedom in expression. Theoretically, the writing of *guguritan* poetry requires its own skills, especially in terms of expansion. And not all poets have proficiency in it. The more obvious fact at the moment is that the writing of *guguritan* poetry is increasingly rare in the mass media.

Categorized in *Literature and Arts*



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(ABS-124) WOMEN KAPUK TAPELAN IN FEMINISM PERSPECTIVE: ROLE TRANSFORMATION STUDY IN BOJONEGORO

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Abstract. Gender issues often link women in the bias of injustice. Injustice is interpreted how women are placed in the shadows of men so that they seem to have no contribution in society. The involvement of womens roles is only a companion in equality with men. The position of women is often also associated with feminism. Feminism views that the non-functioning of womens role as a whole is due to the absence of synchronization of equality or injustice. Women tend to be assigned to cook and take care of home activities. In the past women tend to be burdened with household affairs. They are limited to the physical dimension that it is impossible to do physical work. The view is not always true, one of them Kapuk Samin Tapelan women in Bojonegoro regency.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative with case study approach. Sources of data used through interviews, and secondary data through document analysis and documentation. The result of the research shows that there are three forms of Kapuk womens role in life, especially in economics such as: 1). The main public sector is selling kapok with ngreyeng and corek system with uncertain income between Rp. 20,000-Rp. 50,000, 2). the secondary public sector is by raising livestock and farming, 3). economic-relations sector with entrepreneurs stalls, arisan, and selling chicken pieces. Kapuk women is a representation of local feminism movement which currently can be said is a gender study that seeks to be outside the patriarchal cultural zone which in the life of Javanese society is very dominant. The existence of such role change is caused by the necessity of life and the lack of skill possessed by women in Tapelan Bojonegoro.

Keywords: *Role Transformation, Kapuk Women, Feminism*

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



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(ABS-148) CYNICISM TOWARD PREGNANCY IN SHORT STORY PREGNANT BY ANNA GAVALDA

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Abstract. Pregnancy is one experience which can be experienced exclusively by women only. Even though in some cases pregnant is a miracle and grace for women, but some other women believe it is a curse for them. Anna Gavalda is a France author which chooses pregnant as main topic in her short story, Pregnant. This study discusses how the narrator in the short story expresses its cynicism toward pregnancy. Radical-libertarian feminism is the theory chosen to analyze this short story. The analysis in this study uses feminist lens and approach. This study finds that the omniscient narrator in the short story does not believe pregnancy as a miracle for women. It believes that pregnancy only bring sorrow to women and confine women's activity.

Keywords: *Women; Pregnancy; Feminism; Radical-Libertarian feminist*

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*





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(ABS-159) DOUBLE OPPRESSION ON AFRO-AMERICA WOMEN IN THE NOVEL 'THE HELP' BY KATHRYN STOCKETT

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Abstract. The issue about women's life has always been an interesting topic to be discussed. This kind of issue has been widely delivered by story writers, which is by placing women as the main character in his/her work. It aims to convey the results of their thoughts in the form of literary works. Literary works are one of an essential media to describe the reflexivity of society. Sensitive issues could be freely expressed in literary works. One of the examples is the problem of feminism for women in third world countries.

The novel by American author, Kathryn Stockett, entitled *The Help* (2009), is interesting to be analyzed through this discussion. With the background story of African-American women working as domestic servants in the early 1960s, it can be seen that there are many forms of oppression experienced by Afro-American women. Women who suffer abuse are under the power and limitations that control their freedom as human beings. The experience of women from third world countries is different from that of the First World. Where in the Third World Countries, women bear the burden of more severe oppression. It is because, in addition to experiencing gender-based oppression, they also experience tribal-based, racial and religious oppression.

In this study, Double Colonization Theory by Kristen Hold Peterson and Anna Rutherford is used as the basis for analyzing the text in 'The Help' novel.

The data and analysis show that in the story, one of the main characters, Minny, as an Afro-American woman, experienced double colonization, the oppression from the colony and her husband.

Keywords: *double oppression, feminism, third world country, and women*

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



1st UPI International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education

October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-209) THE OPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTES IN RE:, A NOVEL BY MAMAN SUHERMAN

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Abstract. This study aims to show the representation of feminism found in Re:. It represents a form of resistance by the prostitutes against the sex offenders. This study used qualitative method and used some of feminism branches, radical feminism and Queer theory as its theory. Generally, both of the theories have the same concept in woman right equality. In addition, this study also has the limitation, in which it only focused on basic elements of the novel such as characters, characterization, conflicts, plot and the goal. The results of this study show that representation of feminism were found and the assumption that women are weak, powerless, and tend to be objects of exploitation were not truth. It is proofed by the social values and way of life of women that is applied by the main character in the Re: novel, Rere.

Keywords: *representation, feminism, queer*

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*

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(ABS-74) WOMEN, KERATON, AND OLD TEXTS: IMAGES OF JAVANESE WOMEN IN KANGJENG RATU BERUK MANUSCRIPT

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Abstract. The old text (manuscript) presents various images of the past that we can make research data. One of the aspects we can explore from the old text is a picture of the role and position of women. How women are portrayed in their role and position in the past, especially in relation to power in the Javanese court.

In this paper will be discussed about image of the role and position of Javanese women in the Javanese court in relation to power. The primary source of this research is the manuscript entitled *Kanjeng Ratu Beruk* (KRB) of the University of Indonesia Library. Images of women will be discussed through the literary structure, especially through the analysis of figures and characterizations. The analysis is based on the technique of portrayal of figures showing the *ragaanraagan* and the telling description as proposed by Abrams (1981).

The purpose of this study is to describe how Javanese women are depicted in the KRB manuscripts. The results show that female characters in KRB script have varied character: some have old or traditional thinking and some have forward thinking. The finding of this research is the existence of different role and position of woman according to thinking which he believe. Women are not always under male subordination. Women have the same rights as men in their choice of life.

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



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(ABS-94) THE VOICES OF INDONESIAN WOMEN WRITER FROM EAST JAVA

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Abstract. The gait of Indonesian women writers and issues that they are voiced has progressed and made much progress since the era of pre-independence, independence, the 1970s and the 2000s, until this millennium era. However, the discussion about Indonesian women writers for decades are more colored by female writers who live and work in Jakarta. In fact, to see more complete representation of Indonesian women writers, we should also note the voices of local female writers, East Java is one of them. This region has a large number of female writers, both locally and nationally known, that must be reckoned with and heard "their voice". Therefore, this paper discusses about how the voices of Indonesian women writers from East Java in some of their prose works. The female writers and their prose works discussed in this paper are Totilawati Tjitrawasita, Yati Setiawan, Ratna Indraswari Ibrahim, Sirikit Syah, Wina Bojonegoro, Lan Fang, Vita Agustina, and Dwi Ratih Ramadhani. That all women writers come from various ethnic backgrounds, in their prose work they are not only voiced problems surrounding their home yards or womens struggles, but also on interethnic relationship, LGBT, political and power issues, and environmental damage issues. Different sounds are not only illustrate the differences of ethnic origin, but also illustrate the diverse views and expectations of East Java women writers on the various realities they faces, not only in East Java, but also nationally, even globally.

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



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(ABS-92) LIYANGAN: THE MOSAIC OF BHUMIJAWA CIVILIZATION

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to explain the beginning of the discovery of the site of liyangan and its relation to the development of Hindu culture in the ancient kingdom of Mataram. A descriptive approach is used in this paper. The theory used as the basis of this paper is a reverse flow theory expressed by F.D.K Bosch. Data collection is done through interview with Mr. Sugeng riyanto head of excavation team liyangan site, literature study and site survey. The goal to be achieved through this paper is able to open a new perspective on the entry of Hindu culture to Indonesia through the discovery liyangan site.

Keywords: *Hindu Culture, Reverse Flow theory, Liyangan*

Categorized in *Literature and History*





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(ABS-106) THE LOSS OF IDENTITY IN Y.B. MANGUNWIJAYA'S DURGA/UMAYI

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Abstract. This paper discusses the way Y.B. Mangunwijaya presents the female character/s in his novel *Durga/Umayi*. Y.B. Mangunwijaya's *Durga / Umayi* has a very strong female protagonist who embodies various roles and adopts multiple identities throughout the novel. Reinscribing an old tale, Mangunwijaya introduces the kinds of women readers can expect to find throughout the novel and sets up a novelistic structure based on a multicultural myth. The *Durga / Umayi* goddess symbolizes the female character that can be both bad and good, vaguely analogous to the Western virgin/whore dichotomy. *Durga* and *Umayi* are the same person representing different characteristics, *Durga* the evil side of a woman and *Umayi* the good side. *Durga* and *Umayi* are characters from *Mahabharata*, originally a myth from India. The goddess *Umayi* is the wife of Lord *Guru* who becomes so inflamed with lust by her beauty that he wants to make love immediately—in a public place. *Umayi* refuses because she thinks it would be inappropriate and that sexual activity should take place in private. Lord *Guru*'s spontaneous lust turns to anger when *Umayi* refuses him, and he curses her to become an ugly creature called *Durga*. This binary opposition of *Durga / Umayi* in the novel is more complicated than it at first seems. In the Indian version of *Mahabharata*, *Durga*'s character of the destroyer is not an evil persona because destruction helps balance the world so that it becomes harmonious. Somewhat analogous to yin and yang, destruction and death must exist for creation and birth to exist. Therefore, in the Indian version of *Mahabharata*, *Durga* and *Umayi* complement one another. However, in the Javanese version of *Mahabharata* used by Mangunwijaya in his novel, the *Durga* as destroyer is an evil persona, especially because she represents the destructive nature of Soeharto's government.

Keywords: *destruction, creation, power, identity, multicultural, myth.*

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(ABS-113) ROBINSON CRUSOE AS A TEXTBOOK IN SCHOOLS DURING THE DUTCH COLONIAL PERIOD IN WEST JAVA

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Abstract. The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York Mariner by Daniel Defoe was first published in England in 1719. It has been translated into over a hundred languages since its first publication, including Sundanese language written in Javanese script. It was published as Carita Robinson Krusoe[sic!] by the Dutch colonial government press in Batavia, Landsdrukkerij in 1879 and translated by Raden Kartawinata. However, little attention is given to the fact that it was one of the first adaptations of European novels during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia. Furthermore, in West Java, the novel was distributed to schools, which established by the Dutch, and used as a textbook in classrooms attended by indigenous Indonesians. This condition was a result of the Dutch Etchical policy which was aimed at bringing progress and prosperity to the native population. It was a contrast with the initial nature of colonialism brought by the Dutch to the Indonesian archipelago, which was to obtain maximum possible benefits. Therefore, literary research is required in order to understand better the contents of this wok. This particular work can be further analysed to understand better the motivations within the text, which are not free from the values and norms of the spirit of the age.

Keywords: *Robinson Crusoe, novel, textbook, collonialism, education*

Categorized in *Literature and History*



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(ABS-32) THE POETICS OF POSTMODERNISM IN KOK BY SGA

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Abstract. Various patterns of repertoire strategies that summon of ontological characters had found. This ontological plurality has called poetic literary postmodernism. The background of this thesis is concerning the ontological character of the repertoire of summon strategies in poetic postmodernism. The primary data of this research is the novel of KOK(KOK) by SGA, which published by PT Bentang Pustaka in 2006 in Yogyakarta totaling 524 pages. There is a plurality ontologism are grouped into several categories including: (1) the worlds, (2) construction, (3) the words, and (4) baseline in the novel of KOK by SGA.

A plurality of the world's ontologism category contained the insertion zone development strategy, intertextuality zone and postmodernism fiction strategy, which had shown the interface between the world's objects those are projected in a work of fiction. Furthermore, the construction category includes the worlds of China box. Whereas, in the sphere words to describe of the repertoire strategy character ontologism, with the sphere worlds of stylized. Then, describe the changes to the original works of fiction that emphasizes the unity of the discourse of fiction with a plurality of discourse puts forward the carnival. This story contain of Mahakala and Sutasoma, story of Lubdhaka, story of sage Gotama and his children and the twin brother of Kebo Milih and Kebo Ngraweng.

Subsequently, the nature of ontological grounding summon discuss which is the result of the relationship of text, intertextual relations, between the worlds fictional. This section discusses the ontological summon character which is a result of the authors relationship with the text. The story in the novel turns KOK 2006 reception of the Ramayana. Author in the context of the speaker of the figures in the search for the author is not referring to the author of the novel, the SGA, which ends the novel identifies himself as Togog.

As a reflection, the process of formation of the repertoire of strategies summon ontological nature of poetic postmodernism, it can only be through a poetic renaissance or heterocosmos view, the analogy between the author and God, and the theory of German romanticism. This is where true operations methodological poetic postmodernism is not closed and is not limited to space worlds, construction, word, and grounding.

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(ABS-83) HUMANISTS VALUES IN THE MOVIE OF LE TEMPS DES AVEUX

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Abstract. This article presents a depiction of universal humanism that is shown in *Le Temps des Aveux* movie. The movie portrays the story of a French ethnologist named François Bizot in the village of Srang Sah, Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime of 1971. Khmer Rouge was a political organization that ruled Cambodia in 1970-1975, spreading terror and fear for the Khmer community, which is ideologically contrary to their communist ideology. Torture, forced labor, and murder were three things that haunted the Khmer community during the regime. This research shows that the *Le Temps des Aveux* movie not only showcases the cruelty of the Khmer Rouge regime, but also discloses the values of humanism that remain despite the terrible situation.

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(ABS-95) IDENTITY IN-BETWEEN IN ESSAY PLACE CLICHÉ BY JACQUES GODBOUT

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Abstract. This article describes the identity in-between of character 'I' in essay Place Cliché, written by Jacques Godbout. The study focused on how Godbout shows the identity in-between whose character 'I' by analyzing text structure. The identity in-between of character 'I' is influenced by two different cultures. By using sociological literary approach, the background context of the story is analyzed to elaborate the identity ambiguity that caused identity in-between. This research used qualitative method and analyzing text developed by theory of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Siegfried Jäger. Critical Discourse Analysis is used to identify the information and disclose implicit meanings. Thus, these significances lead to ideology of the text. This research result reveals that the identity in-between of character 'I' is shown by the influences of two distinct cultural identity in Quebec, America and France, and it can be seen separately by his thought and his action.

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(ABS-162) THE NATIONALITY TRACE OF PT. PABRIK GULA GONDANG BARU 1958-1959 IN KLATEN CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract. Masa pemulihan perkebunan untuk perusahaan-perusahaan Belanda di Indonesia, telah diatur berdasarkan ketentuan Konferensi Meja Bundar tahun 1949, bahwa perkebunan milik asing perlu dikembalikan, sedang perkebunan milik pemerintah kolonial diambilalih oleh pemerintah Republik Indonesia. Peristiwa ini dikenal dengan istilah “Nasionalisasi” perusahaan swasta Belanda. Pabrik ini didirikan pada tahun 1860 oleh N.V. Klatenske Cultuur Maatschappij yang berkedudukan di Amsterdam, Belanda. Pada tahun 1957 Pabrik Gula Gondang Winangoen menjadi milik Pemerintah RI, dan pengawasannya diserahkan P.P.N. Baru unit Semarang. Dipimpin oleh Bapak R. Imam Soepeno (1957-1960) dan nama P. G. Gondang Winangoen berganti nama menjadi PT. P.G. Gondang Baru. Dalam perkembangan selanjutnya, pada tahun 1958 mulai diberlakukannya Perangkat Undang-Undang Nasionalisasi No.86 tahun 1958. Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 19 tahun 1959 (Lembaran Negara RI 1959 No. 31), pabrik gula yang terkenal di Klaten ini, resmi dikenakan nasionalisasi yang berbentuk badan hukum dan bertempat kedudukan di wilayah Republik Indonesia.

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(ABS-220) KITAB TÂJUSSALÂTIN IN PERSIAN LITERATURE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. Tâjussalâtin is the first Malay-language book to discuss political, governance and moral matters. After Malacca fell, arose the sultanate of Aceh, north Sumatra as the strongest country in Malay archipelago. This sultanate became the center of Malay culture and Islamic knowledge, the heir of the school of theology and literature. Tâjussalâtin written by Bukhari al Jauhari or al Cohort in 1603 referred to as an offering to the sultan of Aceh Aladdin Riayyat Syah. The sultan who reigned in 1589-1604 a king who was interested in the science of Sufism. The book of Tâjussalâtin is the only say of Bukhari known to date. This book belongs to the group of books adab (ethics) Tâjussalâtin is proof of the very high inclination of its authors, so that this book by some scientists is regarded as a perfect book in both language and contents. This book is compiled on the basis of a compilation of Arab and Persian articles on religion and politics, state policy and society, history and morals. The color of Persian literature is evident in many parts of this book. This research attempts to measure and reveal the contents of this book through perspectives of Persian literature using a qualitative approach and data acquisition method based on library methodology with structuralism theory.

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(ABS-82) IMPLICATION OF MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract. Multicultural education in some Countries lately become hot topic of conversation including Indonesia. Through multicultural education, is expected to be a way for the creation of peace, freedom of opinion, upholding the values of unity and integrity of the Nation, as well as avoid divisions and conflicts arising from the difference. As we know that in the world there are a variety of diverse human and cultural backgrounds, races, ethnicities, religions, and beliefs are different. Therefore, in order to bridge these differences to overshadow the required media into a single difference that raise a force in it. By introducing a variety of differences in children from an early age, expected to foster respect for the child. For that reason the importance of multicultural education to be implemented since the children are in preschool. In addition, through multicultural education is expected that children can increasingly love the diversity that exists in their own countries. This article was created with the aim to determine the extent of multicultural education has been applied to preschoolers, especially in countries that have the diversity, for example, such as Indonesia. In writing this article, the author uses the method of literature study to determine the application of multicultural education to preschoolers in some countries that have diversity.

Keywords: *Multicultural Education, Diversity, Preschooler*

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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(ABS-86) INDONESIA FOOD AND WOMEN AS INDONESIA IMAGE IN KOREAN WEB DRAMA

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Abstract. This article discusses representations and images of Indonesia in “Lunch Box: Surat yang Lezat,” a Korean web drama. The aim of this research is to reveal the images of Indonesia by its representation in said web drama. A qualitative method employing analysis in the light of the representation and image theory was used in this research. The research findings suggest that the Indonesian cuisines are being used as media to make Indonesian and Korea closer to each other. The other research findings show that the Indonesian women in this web drama are being represented as women with freedom in their hold. The images of Indonesia that are being showed in this web drama can be assume as positive images. This research is expected to provide information about the representations and images of Indonesia in the eye of Korean Literature and Korean society in the general.

Keywords: *image, Indonesia, perceptual image, representation, web drama*

Categorized in *Literature studies*

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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-91) IDEAS OF LOVE IN HUJAN BULAN JUNI POETRY COLLECTION BY SAPARDI DJOKO DAMONO

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Abstract. This article talks about the ideas of love in Hujan Bulan Juni poetry collection by Sapardi Djoko Damono. Fromm (1956) said that the idea is the answer of human existence matter the universal idea can be seen as an art of life, which consists of: man's love man; man's love of nature; and man's love of God. In this article, the idea will be talked on grade of sign in his poetry. Those signs will be analyzed based on semiotic theory of Pierce by concerning representament, object, and interpretant. In the aother hand, it is also showing the relation between sign of other text and its stylistic. In the end of those result will be centered on meaning of the idea it self in Hujan Bulan Juni poetry collection. The point last but not least, the meaning of this idea can be seen as a universal idea refers to the existance of human.

Keywords: *love, semiotics, intertextuality, stylistic, poetry*

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(ABS-158) EASTERN AND WESTERN PERCEPTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY IN "PAPRIKA" AND "INCEPTION" MOVIES

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Abstract. Christopher Nolan is one of the best director in current Hollywood era. His works always captivated audience and reap a thousand of praises, even from movie critics. The most noticeable movies that he ever created is Inception (2010). Many people believe that the uniqueness and bold idea in movies are coming originally from his mind. But in one interview, he finally revealed the secret that he was inspired by “Paprika” (2006), Satoshi Kon latest work before he died in 2010. Kon is Japanese animator that had commendable works, one of them is “Perfect Blue”, the movie that also inspired another Oscar winner Hollywood movie, “Black Swan”. Although “Inception” and “Paprika” has a lot of similarity, but their main idea is utterly different.

“Paprika”, since the beginning of movie, delivers criticism toward technology. In “Paprika”, world is facing the apocalypse over the technology. The DC Mini tools bring nightmare into real world and merge the dream with reality. Meanwhile, “Inception” shows how Dom’s life is saved by technology. “Inception” also presents human capability to control technology, something that’s not offered in “Paprika”. This study aims to find two things, to identify the social criticism shift that shown in "Inception", and to ascertain the ideology that lies behind it. Both will then show differences in perceptions between East and West towards technology.

Keywords: *adaptation, cinema, East, ecranisation, intertextuality, movie, perspective, technology, West*

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(ABS-194) THE ANALYSIS OF ROMANTICISM IN BONJOUR TRISTESSE ROMANCE BY FRANÇOISE SAGAN

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This research aims to analyze and describe the characteristics of romanticism that appeared in *Bonjour Tristesse* by Françoise Sagan, and also to analyze and describe the element of romanticism in the main character. Researcher have made efforts in finding the meaning, value and essence of the literary works that were read by examining its intrinsic elements. The method used in this research was qualitative method with descriptive analysis design. The population taken and the samples studied were elements of intrinsicism and those related to the characteristics of romanticism. The sample was analyzed by using structural method. The data from the research showed that *Bonjour Tristesse* contains romanticism values with characteristic as follows : *Le Mal du Siècle*, *Culte du Moi*, *Révolte Romantique*. The result of this study can be used as reference materials for learning foreign languages through romance, used as one of learning materials in French language, and other researchers could do further research on romanticism towards other literary genres.

Keywords: *language learning, romance literature, romanticism*

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(ABS-263) WHAT ABOUT LITERARY ANALYSIS ESSAYS? INVESTIGATING THE WRITING OF EFL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS MAJORING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abstract. While there are numerous studies on various kinds of EFL writing, not much has been said about the writing of literary analysis essay by EFL students majoring in English literature. Meanwhile, this kind of essay is commonly made the obligatory assignment for the students, presenting them with threefold challenge: the literary knowledge, the critical thinking, and the language challenge. Thus, the present study carried out an investigation of literary analysis essays written by 18 EFL undergraduate students majoring in English literature in Indonesia. The essays are analyzed based on their content, organization, citation style, grammar, and mechanics using the criteria developed from Hogan's (2012). The findings show that the majority of the students have a clear understanding of the work they have read. However, they have problems in developing their ideas and writing their essay coherently, cohesively, with correct grammar, appropriate citation styles, and correct mechanics. They also encounter difficulties in maintaining their essay "literary" by using appropriate literary terms. These suggest the need for literature courses offered in the study program of English literature to include a writing program consisting of writing exercises, group work of proofreading and editing, and teacher-student conferencing/feedback time in their syllabi.

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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(ABS-239) REPRESENTATION OF GENDER IDEOLOGY IN INDONESIAN NOVELS : THE STUDY OF THE REFORMATION ERA NOVEL

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Abstract. This article is based on a phenomenon that gender ideology practiced by a society may be reflected on the production of literary work. Thus, even though a novel known as an imaginative work, its content and its gender ideology cannot be detached from social reality. This writing aims to describe (1) role and gender identity (2) types of gender ideology, and (3) the relationship gender issues and Indonesia novel produced during reformation era. Gramsci's theory on hegemony and gender perspective helps describing those three problems presented in this article. The object formal of this research is gender ideology presented in four novels written by Indonesian authors during reformation era. Meanwhile, the material object of the research consists of four novels produced in Indonesia during the reformation era and written by Indonesian. The research found that the four novels represent patriarchal ideology, familialism ideology, ibuism ideology, and general gender ideology. The four gender ideologies create domestication of the position and the role of women. The existence and the organization of the gender ideology are supported by masculine hegemony in Indonesian culture.

Keywords: *gender, gender ideology, reformation era, hegemony*

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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(ABS-48) REINTERPRETATION OF TRADITIONAL STORIES TO RAISE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (CASE STUDY OF FAIRY TALE OF BAWANG MERAH AND BAWANG PUTIH)

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Abstract. Indonesian society in everyday life, until now can not escape from the tales, legends and myths. People still strongly believe in fairy tales, legends and myths that live in their daily circle of life and culture. Fairy tales, legends, myths live, as part of the culture. People use the existence of fairy tales, legends or myths for the purposes of daily cultural life. In modern times today the belief in fairy tales, legends and myths is still alive. Even in some circles do not hesitate to show this condition. Finally, the habit of the people, to keep believing in the tales, legends and myths, became a tradition of society. The living tradition is a tradition of storytelling from time to time. Indeed the tradition, does not always look the same. But it can be seen that the dynamic life of society provides an opportunity to tell stories from generation to generation. Through the oral tradition of story-telling from generation to generation, a growing view that fairy tales, legends and myths, must continue to be passed on to the next generation, but by adjusting the situation of the times. For example the fairy tale of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih. At first glance this fairy tale is very simple, but the wise messages are quite heavy. Indeed, Indonesian people have a wealth of remarkable storytelling tradition. The storytelling tradition is part of simple communication to continue the teachings of the ancestors. In the oral tradition, the ancestors delivered messages of moral teachings and environmental issues. Moral teachings are conveyed because, as parents, they are required to give examples of good moral relics, while environmental issues are used to convey the message that the environment is well preserved. For example, in this century, environmental issues are very important.

Keywords: *wise messages, fairy tales, morals, communication, environment*

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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(ABS-289) BETWEEN EROTIC AND SENSUAL: REPRESENTATION STUDIES OF RONGGENG IN INDONESIAN FILM

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Abstract. Ronggeng or Tayub is an art that has developed since long time in Indonesia. This art lives in Indonesian society as traditional performance which more flourish in the villages. This show presents a woman both as a dancer and as a singer (sinden). Women as a ronggeng dancer in this art has always been imaged as erotic and sensual women. This fact shows that woman as a ronggeng has always been depicted with a negative image. Over time, this negative image is not only present in oral and written narrative, but also in modern art like film. Hence, this study will try to see how ronggeng image is represented in Indonesian film.

This study use film Sang Penari (2011) adapted from Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk as a corpus to examine how the depiction of ronggeng is represented in film beside in written or oral tradition. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method with sociological approach expressed by Swingewood, stated that literature as a social document. The representations theory of Stuart Hall is used to see how the image of Ronggeng is represented in this film.

This study outcomes indicates: film Sang Penari is still represented ronggeng with sensual and erotic image, yet negative image of ronggeng as a prostitute is no longer presented in this film; ronggeng is depicted as an art which represented the commonality (wong cilik) which is receded then.

Keywords: *erotic, representation, ronggeng, sensual, indonesian film*

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-6) THE ANALYZE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN NOVEL “SABTU BERSAMA BAPAK”

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Abstract. The analyze research to the main character in novel Sabtu Bersama Bapak is able to build the reader's spirit. This research have to purpose (1) discribing the intrinsic element in novel Sabtu Bersama Bapak; (2) discribing the main character are Satya and Cakra. The data is conducted by analyzing the document trough content analysis. Data analysisis conducted trough certain steps: exploring the whole data, indetifying the intrinsic element, extracting the character of the main figure, describing the main figure in the novel. The result of this research are the following conclusions: (1) the intrinsic element that suport the character of the main figure including the theme, the theme is humanity and family. The plot used in the novel is the heading plot, the background of place taken are Bandung, Jakarta and the Osean (the place of Satya's work); (2) the character of Satya are tolerant, religious, friendly, and really love his family. The character of Cakra are tolerant too, religious, friendly and really love him family more than Satya.

Categorized in *Literature studies*





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(ABS-226) POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF FIRST-TIME VOTER FROM COMMUNICATION PERSPECTIVE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract. Political participation of first-time voter, plays a critical role in Indonesian General Elections. In West Java, for the 2017 local general elections (Pemilihan Kepala Daerah; Pilkada) which were held in the regency of Bekasi, the city of Cimahi, and the city of Tasikmalaya, 76,723 first-time voter were identified, representing 2.72% from the total eligible registered voters. Back in 2015, in which eight regencies/cities held local general elections, 227,568 first-time voters were identified, representing 1.93% of potential voters.

The potential of first-time voter in each general elections is very significant, in which The Indonesian Commission for General Elections (Komisi Pemilihan Umum; KPU) identifies first-time voters as one of the five special categories of voters which also includes the disabled, women, elderly people, and marginal people. These five categories of voters are identified as strategic by The KPU, therefore KPU constantly tries to establish an engagement through socialization and training to educate voters that belong to these categories. Skepticism and antipathy towards political issues are common for first-time voters, an issue that need to be addressed for a better political participation of community as a whole.

This study tries to map and establish insights from past studies related to political participation of first-time voter in Indonesia. From this study, a synthesis of past researches is established, and we propose to develop researches that identifies the knowledge of first-time voters related to general elections and political communication and also identifies their attitudes. We believe the insights identified in this study could serve as a starting point for future research of political communication topics related to first-time voters.

Categorized in *Literature studies*



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(ABS-4) LEARNING STRATEGIES for LANGUAGE CLASSES WITH HIGHLY MIXED ABILITY STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY OF THE FIRST BATCH OF 2015 KOREAN EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM'S STUDENTS FPBS UPI)

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Abstract. Recruitment system and selection of the first batch of 2015 Korean Education Study Program's students were only through Sarangan Masuk (SM UPI); the entrance exam of UPI; therefore, every student has different learning ability, age, motivation, and characteristic. Some students are really able to follow the lecture, some of them have ever learnt Korean, and some others learn Korean for the very first time. In brief in each class, there are medium achiever students, high achiever students, and low achiever students. Based on the background, the research questions of the present study are how the students' variety and background in the first batch of 2015 Korean Education Study Program are and also how the lecturers' strategies to deal with the students' highly mixed abilities are. The aim of the present study is to investigate the varied condition of the first batch of 2015 Korean students' ability and to learn appropriate learning strategies to serve the students with mixed ability. The present study utilizes qualitative approach with case study method in the Korean Education Study Program. The findings of the present study suggest that the use of various learning strategies is an appropriate effort taken by the lecturers in dealing with the mixed ability students in order to achieve competitive learning outcome which is in line with the intended learning target. The findings also suggest that appropriate efforts to improve the students' ability and to cope with the issues occurred in class with mixed ability are by giving extra class to the low achiever students and by providing fun extracurricular activities outside the formal class hours, for example, the extracurricular of Korean song choir.

Categorized in *Local, national, and foreign language learning and teaching*



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(ABS-30) HOMOGENEOUS GROUP VS HETEROGENEOUS GROUP IN DEVELOPING EFL ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

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Abstract. Many studies showed that students working individually had problems in EFL writing. The findings indirectly support theories that state writing as a complicated task and highly complex skill. Pair work is an alternative strategy to help EFL students to minimize their problem in EFL writing. This study was intended to compare which group performed higher score in developing an argumentative essay. There were 23 students (homogeneous group) and 24 students (heterogeneous group) as the subject of this study. The instrument used in this study was a writing test adapted from IELTS test. The result showed that the subjects in homogeneous group ($M = 64.17$, $SD = 11.372$) performed higher score than those in heterogenous group ($M = 57.13$, $SD = 11.190$). Based on the result, homogeneous group technique is recommended to be employed in EFL writing class.

Keywords: *Homogeneous Group, Heterogeneous Groups, EFL Argumentative Essay*

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(ABS-58) THE USE OF LMS-APPLICATION IN GERMAN VOCABULARY LEARNING

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Abstract. This research is conducted based on the use of internet in learning vocabulary (Wortschatz) which has not been optimal, the student's motivation and achievement in vocabulary learning which have not been satisfying and German vocabulary learning which is less innovative. This study aims to determine whether the implementation of Learning Management System (LMS) application is effective in learning vocabulary. LMS is a web-based learning management application that facilitates learners to learn in a virtual classroom. The LMS used in this study is the Moodle-based LMS which is available at <http://jerman.upi.edu/vkz>. This research used quantitative approach with quasi experimental technique. Pretest-Post-test Control Group has been used in this research as the research design. The experimental group learned the German vocabulary with the application of LMS, while the control group learned it in the classroom. The data required in this study were obtained from the results of pretest and post-test which then analyzed by using the t- test and the gain index. The results showed that learning with LMS application was effective in improving student achievement in vocabulary learning.

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(ABS-203) FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN UNDERSTANDING JAVANESE LANGUAGE TEXTS

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Abstract. Javanese language is a mandatory local subject in Central Java Province, Indonesia. Javanese language is also a mother tongue that should be well understood by students. However, all the students involved in the study stated that the Indonesian language (national language) is easier than the Javanese language. One of their difficulties is understanding Javanese language texts. This study is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to describe: (1) difficulties faced by students in understanding the Javanese language texts, (2) the factors causing the difficulties, and (3) the efforts that have been done by the teacher to overcome the difficulties. Ninety-three students and three teachers from three primary schools involved in the study. Observation, test, questionnaire, and interview were used as data collection techniques. The data obtained were analyzed with interactive technique where the data is collected, reduced, verified, and presented. Results of the study showed that: (1) students had difficulties in: recalling and understanding new vocabularies, making predictions of reading content based on reading contexts, determining key ideas, theme, conclusion, and moral values of the reading, (2) factors causing the difficulty were the difference between the Javanese language used in the subject matter with the Javanese language used by students in daily life, as well as the lack of Javanese language lesson hours, and (3) there still no specific strategies that have been used by teacher to improve reading comprehension of Javanese language texts.

Keywords: *reading comprehension; Javanese language text; students' difficulties*

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(ABS-177) EXPLORING THE USE OF LEARNERS FIRST LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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Abstract. The use of learners first language has been debated for years. Some of the researchers think that using learners first language can be a help for foreign language learning while others argue that it can be hindrance. Therefore, this study focuses on investigating students and teachers perceptions on the use of learners first language (L1) and problems they encountered in using English in the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classroom context. The study involved 150 students of grade X and grade XI and two English teachers in a high school in rural Karawang, West Java. The data were collected through questionnaire, interviews, and classroom observation and were analyzed using mixed methods approach. The findings of the study reveal that the participants showed various responses related to the use of L1. The result of the study indicates that the participants perceive L1 as facilitating learning tool that can help both teachers and students in learning process. Thus, it is suggested that teachers should be able to not only use L1 wisely but also encourage their students to use more English in the classroom.

Keywords: *learners' L1, perceptions, EFL classroom*

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(ABS-207) FLASHCARD AS EFFECTIVE MEDIA IN TEACHING VOCABULARY THROUGH SHORT STORY MATERIAL

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IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo

Abstract. Vocabulary is an important element in speaking language, because it is the skeleton of language itself. It does not surprised that some research have been done in order to study about some aspect of language for instance, how children acquired vocabulary, what is children vocabulary development, how vocabulary is taught and learned, and what media are used in teaching vocabulary. This article discusses one media in effective in teaching vocabulary, namely flashcard. The teacher introduce vocabulary words through the cards whatever the content material is taught. Flashcard is effective very much in teaching and learning vocabulary because two reason, namely it is easy to be understood and it also develops students' motivation. Flashcards are modified into some colors, pictures, and words are introduced.

Keywords: *learners' L1, perceptions, EFL classroom*

Categorized in *Local, national, and foreign language learning and teaching*





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(ABS-222) STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF COMMUNICATIVE TASKS IN AN EFL CLASSROOM

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Abstract. This presentation draws on qualitative observation data from a case study of an EFL classroom for pre-medical students in an Indonesian university. The study involved one section of the Communicative Skills course for premedical students. It was taught once a week for a total of 28 institutional hours over 14 sessions. The course was based on a textbook of nine units, updated from the previous course and compiled by the teaching staff. During this one semester the students participated in four communicative tasks, adapted from certain units of their textbook. Each was implemented in one two-hour session, and involved peer interaction in a small group discussion. The other sessions were devoted to more traditional activities. The two types of communicative tasks used were jigsaw and decision making. This paper looks at the students' and teachers' self-reported reactions to the tasks. The findings are divided into two subsections. The first compares the participants' attitudes regarding the use of communicative tasks vis-à-vis the existing oral method. The second compares their attitudes with respect to jigsaw tasks vis-à-vis decision making tasks.

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(ABS-232) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENTIFIC AND SCAFFOLDING APPROACHES IN TEACHING WRITING FOR VII GRADE STUDENTS AT SMP N 1 BREBES

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the effectiveness of scientific, scaffolding and conventional approaches in teaching writing of descriptive texts for VII grade students at SMP N 1 Brebes. This research was quasi-experimental using pre-test and post-test. The population was all students of VII grade at SMP N 1 Brebes consisting of seven classes in the even semester of the academic year 2016/2017. The sample was students of VII D, E and G classes determined by using simple cluster random sampling technique. The instrument was writing test in the form of an essay. The validity of the instrument was content validity which was obtained through the consultation with experts (expert judgment). The inter-rater technique was used to test the reliability of the instrument with Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Normality test and homogeneity test were performed as the analysis of the test. Kolmogorov-Smirnov was used to test normality and Levene test was used to test homogeneity. Data analysis technique used was One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Scheffe test supported by SPSS 16.0 for windows program. The results of this research indicate that scientific, scaffolding and conventional approaches have a significant difference in effectiveness in teaching writing of descriptive texts for VII grade students at SMP N 1 Brebes indicated by (p) less than 0.05.

Keywords: *scientific approach; scaffolding approach; students' ability in writing*

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(ABS-150) COMIC-BASED TREFFINGER MODEL IN STORY WRITING LEARNING

Andoyo Sastromiharjo and Putri Oviolanda Irianto
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Abstract. Writing a story is a creative activity because the writer is able to express ideas corresponding to the result of their imagination. Playing with this kind of imagination requires creative thinking. Psychologically, junior high school students are entering a zone which is full of various imagination. However, in fact, there are a lot of students who are incapable of expressing ideas creatively. This one of weaknesses is caused by the way of thinking developed in learning (Indonesian and Indonesian literature) that has not led to the empowerment of divergent thinking. In other words, the students are accustomed to think convergently, and therefore, to develop and diversify ideas are difficult. In order to cope with this condition, a learning model that can develop the students' divergent thinking is needed. As an effort to improve the existing learning condition, comic-based Treffinger model becomes an interesting alternative. The learning atmosphere becomes interesting and the ideas produced become more creative. This collaboration can produce stories full of fluent, , original, elaborate, flexible, and new ideas. Those indicators are the parameters of the emergence of the students' creative thinking process. In other words, through this learning model, the students can freely develop their imagination so that the stories produced are well established.

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(ABS 287) ELT AND LANGUAGE IDEOLOGY: THE CASE OF INDONESIA

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Abstract. This study was motivated by the understanding that language teaching, learning, and use are implicitly and explicitly ideological endeavors. However, many are not aware of the ideologies working and affecting their lives, as they can be subtle and hidden that we take them for granted. In the case of ELT in Indonesia, the ideological assumptions often times are not revealed and discussed enough that the stakeholders and societies at large are not aware of the ideological forces at work at multiple levels affecting and shaping their beliefs, decisions, and practices concerning English and what they do with it. Utilizing narrative inquiry, this study looked at how language ideology influenced and shaped five participants' understanding and practices as EFL learners, users, and practitioners. During individual and group interviews, these participants shared detailed and nuanced stories, events, and experiences with English as well as their perspectives on ELT policies and implementations in their local and national contexts. The findings revealed that there were some generational shifts in how English was perceived and in the values of English in their own families and local communities. At the regional and national levels, the participants argued that the ELT-related policies should be prepared based on careful, thoughtful and thorough process of research and deliberation. Relevant pedagogical and policy implications will be discussed.

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(ABS-132) ETHNOCENTRICISM AND ITS IMPACTS ON PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN TERNATE ISLAND

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Abstract. Since North Maluku seceded from the Province of Maluku and became a separate province, Ternate Island has become one of favorite destinations for job seekers from all over Indonesia. This proliferation of administrative region has made a direct impact on the availability of new job opportunities. It has caused, among others, an increase in the demand for educational professionals. Over the last two decades, migrants working as educators or teachers in various levels of education, including kindergarten, have predominated educational workforce in Ternate. Referring to this development in the island, this article presents a research on the relation between ethnocentric approach practiced by the migrant kindergarten teachers and the language use habit among children in preschool educational institutions in Ternate. The data were collected through observation, tapping procedure (teknik sadap), audio recording, and field notes. The research has findings: (1) an ethnocentric approach was observed among the migrant teachers in their educational practices; (2) there was apparent preference for categorizing language use into its superior and inferior levels of practice based on the teachers' standard; (3) there was apparent weakening of the children's proficiency in the local language; and, (4) as perceived by the preschool students' parents, the value for practicing local language in school was dwindling. This phenomenon not only reflects a disruption for the preservation attempts for the local language since its decline but also the deterioration of the cultural values within Ternate society in which the practice of native language among the younger generation has its roots.

Categorized in *Local, national, and foreign language learning and teaching*



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(ABS-12) REPRESENTATION OF PUTINS IDENTITY IN TIME MAGAZINE: AN AMBIGUOUS POLITICAL STANCE

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Abstract. In the 2016 US presidential election, the two main candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, have been the main topic in many mainstream media, which was also the case in Russia. This research focuses on how the October 10, 2016 edition TIME magazine which was published one month before the electoral vote. The magazine cover is a picture of Vladimir Putin and the title of the highlighted main article on the cover is: “Russia wants to undermine U.S Election. Don’t fall for it.” This research aims to problematize the representation of Putin in this particular TIME Magazine edition utilizing Barthes studium and punctum (1990). The main research method is textual analysis by highlighting these topics: exclusivity, Putins aging imagery and its strong association with the general election. By analyzing the visual elements, research findings uncover that American media is ambiguously contesting Russia through the enervating portrayal of Putin while at the same time affirming Putins power in US-Russia political battleground.

Keywords: *U.S. Presidential Election, identity, tata pembermaknaan, media*

Categorized in *Media studies*

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(ABS-136) USE OF VEGETABLE GARDENING MEDIA AS DEVELOPMENT EFFORT OF CULTURAL LOVE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIOPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT IN BASIC EDUCATION

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of vegetable gardening media to be one of the interesting and meaningful learning media, developing a cultural love environment and sociopreneur for elementary school students. The method used are series of research development, through the stages of thought experiment and instruction experiment.

The research phase consists of identification, development of learning components, implementation, evaluation and refinement of instructional design. The results of this study find that the implementation of learning vegetable gardening media is interesting and enthusiastic for student learning on Social Education Science subject in Elementary School. Through this learning activity can also develop a cultural love environment and sociopreneur (social soul and entrepreneurship) in the fifth grade elementary school students. It can be concluded that vegetable gardening learning media is effective in improving the quality of learning and able to develop a cultural love environment and sociopreneur for students.

Keywords: *vegetable gardening media, love environment and sociopreneur*

Categorized in *Media studies*



1st UPI International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education

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(ABS-197) PRODUCING SOCIAL SPACE THROUGH MEDIA: A STUDY OF SEMIOTICS OF SPACE ON POSMETRO.CO

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Abstract. The media “industry” stage is not free of value. Media supports its ideology and reveals it in a form of news—not only in the cultural, economic, political aspects—but also in the religious aspect. The website of Posmetro.co (now Posmetro.info) is one of the internet media websites that often publishes articles based on religion with a big number of its page shares. It is undeniable that media does have the ability to change something private to become public and the community that culturally have the potential to identify themselves in a certain group (in group or out group). With the framework of Peirce and the space semiotic concept belonging to Danesi, this study attempts to understand how the signifier (iconic, indexical, and symbolic) contained in the articles of the Posmetro website and the meaning (signified) as well as the motive create two spaces (groups) conflicting one another. Through the religious content articles, this study also shows the fact that besides having a significant role in the democracy in Indonesia, a number of media industries also live as the system that governs and rules. The results show that there are the use of religious terms, the position of perpetrator-victim, and the tendency of quoting the source persons as the effort to legitimate opinions agreeable with the purpose of the articles to create space for the readers. Meanwhile, the research results are expected to be able to provide contribution to community, particularly in understanding the motive and content writing, and selecting content based on the truth, verification, and objectivity. Moreover, this study is expected to be able to contribute more knowledge to mass media, especially in anticipating conflicts in certain domains.

Keywords: *semiotics, semiotics of space, online media, cyber space, politics, pilkada, media industry*

Categorized in *Media studies*



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(ABS-230) THE VISUALISATION OF URBAN SPACE IN POSITIONING TV ADVERTISEMENT

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Abstract. This research is about the role of urban space in media especially on television. The objective of the research is to describe the role of urban space in television advertisement to construct the positioning of the product to the audience. The questions address the concern of how sign space (i.e. the area of space in front of the signer's body) is used for positioning construction. Television is one of the most prevalent media influencing our lives. It has visual elements like print and audio live radio, but it also has dynamic movements. The data used in this research are from Wardah Lightening Two Way Cake television advertisement which was published in 2013. As a beauty product, Wardah has won TOP Brand Award in 2014. This research is qualitative research by means of semiotic analysis. The result indicates that the use of urban space codes has succeeded in constructing Wardah Lightening Two Way Cake for the urban-girls as a skin protecting, lightening, and moisturizing product. The result indicates that the advertisement provides much more knowledge to the consumers about the products and also influences them to purchase the products.

Keywords: *Urban space, Public spatial, Semiotics, Media, Television, Advertisement*

Categorized in *Media studies*

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(ABS-21) EDUCATION BASED ADS AS MEDIA TO CULTIVATE THE VALUE OF INDEPENDENCE AND CREATIVITY IN INDONESIAN LEARNING BASED ON TEXT TOWARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract. This paper discusses the use of educational-based advertising as a text-based of Indonesian instructional media to cultivate the value of independence and creativity for junior high school students. Educational ads that appear in electronic media are easy to reach the students in their everyday life. Advertising currently not only contains information and promotion of a good or service, but also has positive values that can be used as material and instructional media for students with a package that is more interesting, more creative, more effective, and more intimate. This research uses qualitative-descriptive and purposive sample method. The stages of planting those values started from the observation stage toward the value of independence and creativity in various educational advertisements, instructional design (creating syllabus and lesson plan along with instructional media and materials), implementation, until the evaluation of instruction.

Categorized in *Media studies*





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(ABS-21) EDUCATION BASED ADS AS MEDIA TO CULTIVATE THE VALUE OF INDEPENDENCE AND CREATIVITY IN INDONESIAN LEARNING BASED ON TEXT TOWARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Categorized in *Media studies*





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(ABS-57) PARASOCIAL INTERACTION ON YOUTUBE: CASE STUDY OF RADITYA DIKA YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract. The emergence of “YouTuber” is one of the latest captivating phenomena in digital media industry. YouTuber is defined as someone who regularly upload personal videos in YouTube with various themes, and afterwards gaining massive audience and subscribers. YouTube is a digital platform where digital self-construction, digital-self presentation strategies, and the development of parasocial interaction relationships are made comprehensible. This study focused on how Raditya Dika as arguably the most popular YouTuber in Indonesia strategically used verbal and non-verbal communication to develop and maintain parasocial interaction with his subscribers. Using case study, this study explores how some distinctive communicative practices on YouTube, such as language, symbols, and other practices, are used in particular way to create digital intimacy. Currently, there has been relatively little study about parasocial interaction and digital media landscape in Indonesia. Hence, this study tries to fill the gap on the ongoing conversation related to the topic of language and culture in new media in Indonesia.

Categorized in *Media studies*

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(ABS-185) THE REPRESENTATION OF LGBT IN INDONESIA'S INTERNATIONAL MASS MEDIA: A CASE OF THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract. The recent free press commitment of media and nation brings impacts on the way in which media select and present a sensitive report such as on LGBT. This study is aimed at investigating the representation of LGBT in Indonesia's international mass media. The Jakarta Post as the most popular Indonesia's international news reports is the data source from which this study more specifically focuses on identifying how the news report deploys language choices in reporting LGBT and how the choices give impacts on the meaning potentials. This study employs a qualitative data collection and analysis design following the framework of Fairclough's three-dimensional approach to analyzing texts. The analysis reveals that the Jakarta Post represents LGBT as a more passive social group being discriminated and intimidated by several religious groups, society and government officials; therefore, this position has gained supports from Human Rights activists. The news report also portrays LGBT as an acceptable identity and acknowledged phenomenon in Indonesia. The findings suggest that the Jakarta Post promotes democratic values in which there is no exception for any social groups including LGBT to be accepted as part of the Indonesian community by critiquing that the discrimination serves as a means of intimidation.

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(ABS-229) INTERNET USAGE BEHAVIOR OF THE STUDENTS: DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF INTERNET USAGE ON STUDENTS IN JATINANGOR, SUMEDANG, WEST JAVA.

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Abstract. This study aims to know in depth and then describe the use of internet among Jatinangor students, Sumedang, West Java. Using descriptive method with student population at four universities in Jatinangor. Data collection is done through non-participative observation, interviews and questionnaires distributed directly or online. The results stated, all students access the internet every day at least one hour, some even admitted accessing the internet more than five hours. Students access the internet almost half using a laptop / net book, for social media using a smartphone. Students in accessing the internet the most open social networking sites. 71% of students claimed to have accessed porn sites. And 39% said they had downloaded pornographic images. Almost half of respondents claimed to have downloaded a porn video that is equal to 41%. Most respondents (78%) admitted that immoral shows on the internet affect their sexual activity.

It is recommended that activities aimed at disseminating information about the dangers of the internet should include formal and informal figures in the community. It is recommended that relevant parties to tighten security and supervision or block negative sites. Media literacy education is very important for students to anticipate negative exposure on the internet.

Categorized in *Media studies*



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(ABS-212) PERCEPTION OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON CIGARETTE ADVERTISEMENTS A PERCEPTION STUDY OF CIGARETTE ADVERTISEMENTS ON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BANDUNG

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Cigarette advertisements in television ought to be targeted on 18+ demographic, but in reality the content of cigarette advertisements also targeting under 18 demographic. Students in junior high school in their puberty age are really vulnerable in their social environment. Television advertisement is one of the high influence factor among teenagers. The high smoking prevalence in teenagers is connected heavily to the cigarettes advertisements in television. Those advertisements are made in a provocative, creative, and contemporary ways to reach their teenagers target market. Global Youth Survey (GYTS) in 2009 conveys that more than 80% of 13-15 years old are exposed to cigarette advertisements in television, billboard, newspaper, and magazines. This creates a gap for cigarettes industries to deliver the messages to teenagers of 13-15 years old. This research shows that cigarette advertisements are able to influence teenagers to smoke because of the ideas, symbols/attributes, and pictures in the advertisements.

Categorized in *Media studies*

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(ABS-214) IDENTITY, CIGARETTE BRAND AND MIDDLE CLASS

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Cigarette brand, particularly in Indonesia, has focused on a more specific demographic for its target market. Thus, created also an identity for its consumer. Cigarette brand has been targeting middle class consumer as it become one of the most influential class in choosing the brand for cigarette. This article will explore the connection between identity, cigarette brand, and middle class by looking through the advertisements of some cigarette brands, mainly GG Mild and Sampoerna A Mild television commercials in 2016. Using theoretical background from Althusser's interpellation, Adorno & Horkheimer's culture industry, and Barthes semiotic method, this article will try to expose the way the advertisements imitating culture or even better creating its own culture connected to the brand, which in turn connecting the brand to a particular identity. GG Mild and Sampoerna A Mild both offers a creative and youthful identity for its products, targeting young audiences of 18 + years old and early 20s, which mainly lies in middle class category. Both brands creating a captivating television commercial inline with their young target market.

Categorized in *Media studies*

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(ABS-215) MEDIA RELATIONS STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA: DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF MEDIA RELATIONS STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA IN THE EYES OF FOREIGN MEDIA ON CASE OF EXECUTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY OF DRUG INMATES.

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the media relations strategy of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry in the eyes of foreign media on the execution of the death sentence of drug prisoners. The method used is descriptive with the presentation of qualitative data. The results showed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs run one of the public relations activities of media relations to foreign media. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages relations, develops strategies and develops networks with foreign media on its media relations strategy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also observes some basic principles in dealing with the mass media, but is still paying little attention to one principle of paying attention to the deadlines of the mass media. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommends appointing a person who only serves as a spokesperson, so that if there are journalists who need confirmation of an issue from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs such as a Foreign Ministry spokesman, reporters will get a confirmation or statement quickly.

Categorized in *Media studies*



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(ABS-205) THE CHARACTERS OF SULTAN TERNATE ARCHIVES OF THE INDONESIA NATIONAL LIBRARY COLLECTION

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Abstract. The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as PNRI) has a collection of manuscripts totaling 9870 manuscripts. The manuscript collection is divided into two major groups, namely a collection of book volumes and non-book collections stored in the crate. the collection of bilingual manuscripts is divided into 17 subcollections that are quite clear identity and history while the casket script is divided into 38 subcollections (among others the collection of archives of the Sultan of Ternate) is less clear origin and traits collection. Related to that, this paper discusses the characteristics of the collection of archives of the archives of Sultan Ternate archives. Discussion of this issue needs to be done to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the contents and characteristics of archives collection Sultan Ternate. The description of the characteristics of Sultan Ternate archives collection can be used as research data for the study of various disciplines, especially those related to the field of history and codification.

Categorized In *Philology*

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(ABS-225) THE TALE OF MUHAMMAD HANAFIYAH FROM AMBON

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Abstract. In the treasure of classic Malay literature, “The Tale of Muhammad Hanafiyyah” (abbreviated HMM) is known as Islamic epic (hero story). L.F Brakel (1975) prevails in collecting 30 scripts of HMM located in different parts of the world. The script of HMM is also found in local language in Indonesian archipelago including Sundanese, Acehnese, and Bugis language (Brakel, 1975:103-108). Brakel stated that HMM was found in three versions namely (a) versio simplex; (b) versio ornatior; and (c) versio ornatissima.

One of the scripts of the tale of Muhammad Hanafiyyah was found in Haruku island, Ambon (Yanassa, 2009) entitled “The tale of Khalifah Abu Bakar, Umar, Usman, and Ali until the Hasan and Husain wars in Karbala” (abbreviated HKUUA). The script is rewritten in Jawi alphabet by Bapak Amanullah Ripamole in 1999. Employing philology means, HKUUA script is transliterated into latin. Contrasting the content of HMM and HKUUA, it can be determined that HKUUA script is categorized into versio ornatissima which is the tale of Muhammad Hanafiyyah that has already received many additional stories based on different culture of the location. This research is conducted to reveal causes of inconsistency in the tale of Muhammad Hanafiyyah in HKUUA. The study employs literature study which is associated with the local culture of the location the HKUUA script is rewritten.

Categorized in *Philology*



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(ABS-99) TRUTH HAPPINESS FOR THE JAVANESE PEOPLE IN THE TEXT OF SERAT DARMA SEJATI MANUSCRIPT

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Abstract. Happiness is not only for somebody's worldly life, but also their mind and soul. In the way to achieve it, they need to pass through in many ways. One of the ways is doing the good deeds, as told by a Javanese old manuscript entitled Serat Darma Sejati. This manuscript is the collection of old Javanese manuscript in National Library's Republic of Indonesia with KBG 104 as the collection number. Serat Darma Sejati is classified as piwulang genre of manuscript, based on the contents and written with Javanese old script in macapat meter. The language which used in this manuscript is Javanese language with some Arabic words which has been localized. This article enclosed some results of the editing text based on philology methods. The ways which provided by the manuscript still relevant with people's life nowadays and could still be done by people in this century to achieve their own truth happiness.

Keywords: *True Happiness; Old Manuscript; Javanese; Macapat; Piwulang; Philology*

Categorized in *Philology*

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(ABS-123) ETHNOPEDAGOGIC ELEMENTS IN ANCIENT SUNDANESE MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE 11TH TO THE 18TH CENTURY

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Abstract. Data regarding ethnopedagogic is available in various sources, whether it is spoken, written, or tradition. Spoken and traditional data will continue to change along with the change of the society. However, written data will not change as long as the written text is still available. Data regarding various ethnopedagogic element are taken from Sundanese manuscript from the 11th to the 18th century. Method used in this paper is descriptive method with documentation study technique. The source of the data was taken from various Sundanese manuscript texts which are estimated to be written on the 11th until 18th century. There are five manuscripts used in this research, those are *Amanat Galunggung*, *Kawih Pangeuyeukan*, *Sanghyang Sasana Maha Guru dan Kala Purbakala*, *Sanghyang Siksakandang Karesian*, and *Sewaka Darma*. Those manuscripts have been transliterated and translated. The result shown that there are various elements of education upheld by the Sundanese society of the past, those are various education pattern, leadership, femininity, and technology.

Categorized in *Philology*



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(ABS-29) INVENTED TERMS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION: AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF SOULLESS BY GAIL CARRIGER

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Abstract. This study is an annotated translation which is a translation supported by annotations (translator's commentary) as his/her accountability on the chosen equivalents. The data is taken by focusing in author's invented terms. The reason is that Haque (2012) mentioned that a literary translation is a complicated process because it demands the creativity of translator. This study is supported by several translation theories, such as skopos theory, Baker's equivalence theory, and Molina & Albir's translation technique. These theories are selected to produce a good translation. Foreignization ideology is a dominant factor in translating the ST due to the cultural terms and contexts in the ST to preserve the plot and the background of the ST. Foreignization could also assist target readers in understanding the English cultures. This result found in this study is the most commonly used technique in translating author's invented terms is borrowing. This research could help enlighten the importance of Molina & Albir's translation technique in literary translation and also cold help to bridge the gap between translation theory and translation practice. Literary translation demands a capable translator who is proficient in the SL and TL and also requires creativity in searching for the appropriate equivalence.

Keywords: *Translation, annotation, equivalence, literary translation, invented terms*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-93) TRANSITIVITY IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT "TALKS BETWEEN LORD SIVA AND SATI" FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

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Abstract. The research is a descriptive translation study focusing on the transitivity analysis which is a stylistic aspect of the text Talks between Lord Siva and Sati that will provide an understanding of the types of process, participant, and circumstance in the English text and its translations into Indonesian. All the transitivity structures of the source language text and its translations in the target language one will be analyzed. Besides, the character value contained in the text will be described as well. The quality of the translation of the text, especially its readability, will be analyzed by involving informants who are the target language users. Readability is the degree to which a text can be understood easily. The translation is said to have a high degree of readability when the text is easily understood by the target language text readers. Theoretically, the analysis of translation quality is very significant to see how the transitivity of the source language text is translated into the target language text when viewed from the existing theories, such as translation theory proposed by Larson and functional grammar theory proposed by Halliday. Since the text is a religious one, the results of this analysis will provide insight not only in terms of the quality of the translation, but also in terms of the practice of building the character of students or anyone who read it.

Keywords: *transitivity, stylistics, translation, character building*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-160) TRANSLATION SHIFTS IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF GOENAWAN MOHAMAD'S POEM COLLECTION "ON GOD AND OTHER UNFINISHED THINGS" WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POEM 33

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Abstract. It has been acknowledged among translators that translating literary texts poses some difficulties. The translators have to make a decision among other choices related to diction. Not only diction, the inherent literary elements must also be rendered adequately in order to achieve "literariness". Although the debate whether maintaining literary elements in a way that does not deviate from the source text or creating the elements anew is far from over, it is also worth noting that the essence of translation activity is not creating an original text, but it is a re-creation of meaning, a result of translators' interpretation.

Researches on literary translation are mostly about to what extent the translation is able to deliver a 'similar' literary value, the strategies applied by the translators, and how the target text readers respond to the 'new creation' of such texts. The elaboration of how the literary translation undergoes changes or shifts is not quite an issue in the field of literary translation research because it is considered 'too linguistic'. However, in light of the Prague School tradition which examines shifts not only on surface level, but also on discourse level, the discussion on the shifts occurring in literary translation is worth conducting.

This paper tries to take a look at the translation shifts occurring in the English version of Goenawan Mohamad's poem collection entitled "On God and Other Unfinished Things" which is translated from Bahasa Indonesia "Tuhan dan Hal-hal Yang Tak Selesai", especially poems 33 by comparing the literary elements in Bahasa Indonesia and English versions. The analysis departs from category shift in micro-level analysis to the semantic, textual, pragmatic, rhetorical, and stylistic components. The result shows that there are some significant distinctions concerning the linguistic and non-linguistic discrepancies found in Gunawan Mohamad's poems and their English translation.

Keywords: *literary text, translation shift*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-241) SOME TIPS AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION PROCESS: AN ANALYSIS USING 18 NEWMARK TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

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Abstract. Literary translation and legal text translation may share a similar purpose of keeping the meaning of words or texts from one language into another. However, they may require different procedures and different strategies to achieve it. Unlike the literary translation which tends to be dominated by poetic communicative function, legal text translation entails specific laws, rights or obligations. Its language layout and wording should be precise, expressive and can have no other interpretations apart from the ones stated (Mohammad, Alawi & Fakhouri, 2010). Therefore, different problems may arise during the process of the two translations. In order to investigate such circumstances, an analysis of both literary text translation and that of legal text will be conducted to find out which translation strategies would be frequently employed during its translating process.

In this paper the researcher was trying to analyze the translation strategies used in translating JK Rowling's Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix and Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia tahun 1945.

The data were taken from the 2 (two) documents and the methodology used was library research. The data collection technique was using sample from both texts Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix and UUD 1945. The data then were listed based on the 18 translation strategies by Newmark to see how the translators used the strategies when translating the texts. After that, data analysis was carried out to see the findings.

Keywords: *translation process, translation strategies, literary translation, legal text translation*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-255) THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF LITERARY AFRICAN AMERICAN ENGLISH DIALECT: THE CASE OF BLACK CHARACTERS IN MARK TWAIN'S 'THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN'

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Abstract. Dialects can avail novel authors to elaborate the ethnic, social and geographical backgrounds of the characters in the novels they write. For translators, however, translating a novel containing dialects can be a big challenge. This paper investigates the Indonesian translation of dialect of African American English (AAE) used by the black characters in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, a novel which is heavily loaded with various dialects. The analysis on the characteristics of the AAE dialect is concentrated on the phonological system. The result of the analysis of the features of AAE dialect in the source text reveals that almost all of the sentences uttered by the black characters (about 90%) contain the features of AAE in forms of phonology. The large number of phonological dialect features in a printed novel makes the distinct way of speaking of the black characters in this novel very clear for source text readers. The types of phonological features found can also show the ethnic and social backgrounds of the characters. These functions of dialect are absent in the translation since the translator transfer the utterances containing AAE phonological features into standard Indonesian language and colloquial Indonesian language, and some are deleted. Moreover, a note about the dialect used by the original novel author is not provided. Consequently, the effect of the translation on the target readers is different from that intended by the original novel authors. The translation readers will not be able to appreciate the effort of the original novel author to provide a dialect as a tool of characterization.

Keywords: *dialect, African American English dialect, black characters, dialect features, translation technique*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-17) READABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE IMPERATIVE VERSE TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY QURAN

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Abstract. In practice, translation does not only involve language but also the cultural dimension. Speeches that have certain pragmatic meanings are often obstacles in translation processes because of the absence of acceptable equivalence in target language. Based on the fact, translation does not merely exchange semantic aspects into target language. Translation also diverts pragmatic aspects that are meant in speeches. In the science of ma'ani, imperative speech is a study of kalam insya'iy thalabiy, which has a variety of pragmatic meanings. According to Al-Suyuthi (1386 H), imperative speeches in the Holy Quran consist of twenty kinds of pragmatic meanings. Various pragmatic meanings cause the translation of Quranic imperative verses to become complex.

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*





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(ABS-28) EQUIVALENT COMPUTER AND INTERNET TERMS IN BAHASA INDONESIA ALONG WITH THE USERS COMPREHENSION AND PREFERENCES

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Abstract. The ever-growing significance of computer and the internet in Indonesia since 1990's had urged the government to create a comprehensive Indonesian-equivalent computer terms to aid Indonesian users in mastering and utilizing the computer, hence the Presidential Decree No. 2 Year 2001 on Computer Utilization Using Indonesian Language Computer Application was applied. The aforementioned decree had then established 711 equivalent terms from 629 English terms titled *Senarai Padanan Istilah*. Therefore, this research aimed to classify and to describe the forms of the terms as well as to further investigate Indonesian users comprehension, language preference, along with their reasons in opting certain language in regards to the equivalent terms of computer and the internet.

Two data were utilized in this thesis. The first data were the computer and internet terms taken from *Senarai Padanan Istilah*, while the second data were acquired through online questionnaires. This research applied Haugens (1972) theories to classify the equivalent terms, while the analysis' results were presented descriptively.

This research resulted in the following conclusions: 1) Indonesian-equivalent for computer and internet terms involved words and phrases, in which, sorted from the greatest number to the lowest, generally fall into *loanshifts*, *loanblends*, and *loanwords* respectively, 2) comprehension level of Indonesian users regarding the terms was notably high, 91.9% respondents however preferred English terms over Indonesian due to its high familiarity, understandability, compatibility, accuracy, and availability in real-life application.

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-217) TRANSLATION OF FRENCH AND INDONESIAN INTERJECTION IN NEUF CONTES CHARLES PERRAULT AND KUMPULAN DONGENG PERRAULT

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Abstract. This article is a study on translation of interjections in Neuf Contes Charles Perrault into Indonesian language, Kumpulan Dongeng Perrault. The research data are all words in form of interjection found in monologues and dialogues between characters in French and Indonesian. The aim of this research is to find the equivalence level and shift forms in translation according to Williams (2013) and Catford (1965) with qualitative approach and by literature review. Ten forms of interjection were found and analyzed through meaning components, the level of equivalence, and the shifts. All of the interjections in Neuf Contes Charles Perrault and the translation have a total equivalence and four of the ten interjections have a form shifts. This article shows that interjections in French have a more varied writing than in Indonesian. The form shifts in some interjection translation proves that the shifts in translation can be done by the translator to make it easier for the readers to understand.

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*





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(ABS-301) A STUDY OF THE REASONING BEHIND THE CHOICES OF MEANINGS: FORMS OF ERRORS AND THEIR CAUSES IN THE TRANSLATION OF *JUMLAH ISMIYAH* AND *FI'LIYAH*

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Abstract. This article reports research examining students' ability to identify the structure of nominal and verbal Arabic sentences and determine the meaning of sentences; the research also identified the forms of errors in determining meaning and the factors causing the errors. It involved 23 students who were asked to identify sentence types, translate them into Indonesian, and explain the translation process. The results of analysis show that students successfully identify 131 variants of the nominal sentence and 49 variants of the verbal sentence. In general they are incorrect in identifying both types of sentences, inaccurate in the process of translation, and incorrect in their choices of meanings. The errors in determining meanings are in the forms of conceptual, morphological, lexical, and contextual errors. These errors are due to their lack of understanding of the syntactic structure of Arabic language and their lack of vocabulary. Therefore, it is suggested that lecturers train students more in translating.

Keywords: *translating process, meaning analysis, translation errors*

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-19) THE APPLICATION OF TRANSLATION METHOD IN TEACHING AND LEARNING “KITAB KUNING”

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Abstract. This article aims to describe the translation process in Bandongan and Sorogan Method in teaching and learning “kitab kuning” at Islamic Boarding school of Nurul Huda. The data are collected by observing, interviewing and studying of documentation. The writer as an instrument to collect the data attending the teaching and learning process. The data are analyzed by comparing the theory of translation method and the application of bandongan and sorogan method. The result shows that in the bandongan method, the teacher apply the word for word and literal method toward text in kitab kuning and also in sorogan method, the students apply word for word and literal method when they are reading kitab kuning.

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*



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(ABS-240) REPRESENTATION OF GENDER SYSTEM IN TRADITIONAL TREATMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. Indonesia, especially West Java, has various types of traditional medicine that we can find in various regions. Traditional medicine demonstrates the confidence of the Indonesian people towards this type of treatment based on local knowledge. Of the various types of traditional medicine offered reflected the views of the Indonesian society against the gender system. Gender on identities, roles, and relationships embedded in male and female sex. This paper will describe the gender constructions that are represented in the world of traditional medicine through the types of treatment offered. In this research used qualitative method by using primary and secondary data. In analyzing research data using gender theory. From the analysis of the types of traditional treatments offered to malignant diseases related to malignancies, treatment for women is associated with fertility problems. The traditional treatment of normative gender construction is related to the concept of masculinity and femininity.

Categorized in *Cultural studies*



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(ABS-134) CULTURAL VALUE STRUCTURE OF DEWI SRI MYTH AND ITS ACCEPTABILITY AMONG SUNDANESE PEOPLE

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Abstract. This research focused on investigating the values within the Dewi Sri myth (DSM) and the acceptability among Sundanese people. This research aims at (1) describing the structure, the cultural values and the advices within Dewi Sri Myth (DSM), (2) describing the acceptability types among traditional society to the values within Dewi Sri myth, and (3) describing the acceptability types among modern society to the values within Dewi Sri Myth (DSM). The method applied in this research was qualitative descriptive. The data resource in the current research was Rice Mythology, collected in *Tjerita Rakjat Jilid I* published by Balai Pustaka. From 21 stories in the book, 7 stories were connected with Rice Mythology. Data collecting techniques were document analysis and interview. The result of the current research is the description of DSM structure as a narrative. The background revealed is the incarnation process. As a myth, DSM involves a goddess character. Generally, myth has educational value related to the society behavior in preserving, using, and thanking the God Almighty blessing.

Categorized in *Folklor*



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(ABS-275) EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL LITERACY MOVEMENT THROUGH INDONESIAN SMK DEBATE COMPETITION

Exti Budihastuti

Language Development and Development Agency

Abstract. This study aims to explain the Indonesian Debate Competition SMK Year 2016 as a supporter of the National Literacy Movement. The Indonesian Vocational Debate Competition was attended by all vocational representatives from 34 provinces in Indonesia. This research used the theory in the concept of Debate Competition SMK Year 2016 and the concept of literacy movement SMK. This research used qualitative approach with descriptive analysis using observation technique and literature study concept. The respondents observed were the participants of the Indonesian Debate Contest in SMK Year 2016 through the debate contest scoring sheet. The results of this study indicated that the contest of Indonesian vocational debate can be used as a supporter of the national literacy movement through the reading of the preparation materials for the debate competition.

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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(ABS-285) RITUAL “MONSEHE” SYMBOLS OF CULAMBACU COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR

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Abstract. Culambacu tribe is one of the tribe in Southeast Sulawesi Province, which has been felt marginalized by community groups. This tribe resides Wiwirano Sub-district of Nort Konawe district, which was split last year from Kolaka Regency. In association between people and traditional events they use their native language called Culambacu. Culambacu language besides spoken in Landawe Nort Konawe, this language also is spoken in some suburbs in Central Sulawesi such as Bungku, Buleleng, and Toreta. The uniqueness of this language is that almost all speakers of Culambacu language can communicate in the language spoken in Wiwirano like Tolakines, Bugisnese, Javanese, but other can not speak Culambacu. The culture of Culambacu is almost identical to Tolaki culture, Culambacu is a Mother tongue, the term culture derives from the Sanskrit language Buddhist, defined as matters relating to the mind and human reason. In English, culture is called culture, derived from the Latin word colere, which is to process or to do. Can also be interpreted as cultivate the land or farming. The word culture is also sometimes translated as "culture" in Indonesian.

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has a large area, stretching from Aceh to Papua. There are 17,504 islands scattered throughout the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, which consists of 8,651 named islands and 8,853 unnamed islands. In addition to natural wealth with biodiversity and vegetation, Indonesia is known for its cultural diversity. In Indonesia there are dozens of ethnics that have their own culture.

The state of Indonesia is a cultural state, which means occupied or occupied by the people (people) who have various cultures. We should be grateful, because although Indonesia is inhabited by diverse cultures, Indonesia still can survive as a whole country. Its all because of the Indonesian philosophy called Pancasila. Where in the third principle has been mentioned, which reads "Unity of Indonesia".

The importance of maintaining the existing culture in Indonesia, due to the entry of foreign cultures into Indonesia. The lack of filtering of foreign culture that goes to Indonesia makes the existing culture in Indonesia began to fade. Not only that, the decline of culture in Indonesia is caused by the rapid flow of globalization, starting from the technology, until the language becomes a victim. Culture in a region is the identity of the area, because culture reflects the culture is a habit that we must always preserve for our children and grandchildren will be able to learn it, do not be fooled by the culture of foreign culture that enters into this country. because consciously or not the culture is very important for ourselves, others and the state.

Categorized in *Innovation in language, literature, culture, and education*



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October 24 - 25, 2017, Bandung, Indonesia

(ABS-27) WOWINE IN MATIRIM WAKATOBI BUTON CULTURE: PIERRE BOURDIEU ANALYSIS

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Abstract. In the history of Maritime Wakatobi Buton Culture, wowine has a track that is very scintillating and also very sad. Wowine's glorious times were when the Queen of Wakaa-kaa and Ratu Bulawambona came to power (Zahari, 1977/1978; Zaenu, 1984). At that time, wowine has a very strategic position in the government system of the Sultanate of Buton. Wowine's involvement in it was not only occupied his role as queen, but also became one of the conditions worthy or not for someone to become Sultan. This research uses the Pierce Bordiau approach to see the habits, the realm owned by the women of maritime Wakatobi Buton in the past, present and future. To find out more about it, so this research is done by doing both of the literature study and the field study. The literature studies (manuscripts and other references) are intended to find out information about the existence of women in Wakatobi Buton maritime culture in the past, while the observation and interview were conducted to find out about that today. The results of this study indicate that the involvement of women in the governance system of the sultanate of Buton is responsible for his welfare and safety. In the life of Buton people, women are responsible for several things: (1) taking care of the child, (2) seeking sustenance together with husband, (3) educating children, and (4) doing some deeds to protect the husband's safety while present outside the house. It is further explained that the empress in the Sultanate of Buton served to: (1) become the head of Sarana Bawina, (Head of the Women's Council of the Sultanate of Buton), (2) safeguard the welfare and health of the sultan, and (3) educate the women in the sultanate.

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



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(ABS 249) THE LITERARY LEARNING COMPARISON IN INDONESIA AND IN GERMANY

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Abstract. The learning of Indonesia Literary lacks a place in the national education curriculum. This is evident from the lack of introduction of literary works in the school books. Unlike the school books in Germany. Although both of them have experienced the darkness (dark history) of Nazism in Germany and G30S rebels in Indonesia but Germany does not prevent its citizens to know the history of German literature. Unlike the case in Indonesia, the post tragedy of 65 years was almost no literary learning in the national education curriculum. For this paper will make the comparison of Indonesia literary learning between in Indonesia and in Germany.

Keywords: *Indonesian literature, German literature, literary history, education*

Categorized in *Literature and History*



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(ABS-33) MORAL TEACHING IN THE NUMBER OF XIII KOTOKAMPAR

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Assotiation Language of Riau

Abstract. The past records cultures which containing the various paintings of life, fruit of thought, teaching of character, advice, entertainment, abstinence, etc. are written in a manuscript called the old manuscript. Each text is a witness of a cultured world, a civilization tradition.

The handwritten in a manuscript can be considered as a cultural heritage from the history of past societies. Philologists are trying hard to bridge the past, the ignorance of the text era was written to the right interpretation. The text becomes the object of research for various fields of science, among others: philology, history, archeology, codicology, and paleography. In every manuscript contained the cultural values, but its form does not appear explicitly, so to recognize it required a gradual and careful research. Therefore, it is necessary to understand and really recognize the concept of cultural values. The goal is that the concept is not only known as an understanding, but also can be used as a guide to understand the culture of past societies. The purpose of this study is to create a critical edition that can be understood by the wider readers and presents the moral message contained in the Xoki script of Kotokampar. These moral messages are presented as a guide in living the lives of today's readers.

Categorized in *Philology*



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(ABS-74) WOMEN, KERATON, AND OLD TEXTS: IMAGES OF JAVANESE WOMEN IN KANGJENG RATU BERUK MANUSCRIPT

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Abstract. The old text (manuscript) presents various images of the past that we can make research data. One of the aspects we can explore from the old text is a picture of the role and position of women. How women are portrayed in their role and position in the past, especially in relation to power in the Javanese court.

In this paper will be discussed about image of the role and position of Javanese women in the Javanese court in relation to power. The primary source of this research is the manuscript entitled Kanjeng Ratu Beruk (KRB) of the University of Indonesia Library. Images of women will be discussed through the literary structure, especially through the analysis of figures and characterizations. The analysis is based on the technique of portrayal of figures showing the ragaanraagan and the telling description as proposed by Abrams (1981).

The purpose of this study is to describe how Javanese women are depicted in the KRB manuscripts. The results show that female characters in KRB script have varied character: some have old or traditional thinking and some have forward thinking. The finding of this research is the existence of different role and position of woman according to thinking which he believe. Women are not always under male subordination. Women have the same rights as men in their choice of life.

Categorized in *Literature and Gender*



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(ABS-19) THE APPLICATION OF TRANSLATION METHOD IN TEACHING AND LEARNING “KITAB KUNING”

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Abstract. This article aims to describe the translation process in Bandongan and Sorogan Method in teaching and learning “kitab kuning” at Islamic Boarding school of Nurul Huda. The data are collected by observing, interviewing and studying of documentation. The writer as an instrument to collect the data attending the teaching and learning process. The data are analyzed by comparing the theory of translation method and the application of bandongan and sorogan method. The result shows that in the bandongan method, the teacher apply the word for word and literal method toward text in kitab kuning and also in sorogan method, the students apply word for word and literal method when they are reading kitab kuning.

Categorized in *Translation and interpreting*





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(ABS-283) MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY USAGE IN ONCOLOGY SURGICAL CLINIC IN HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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Universitas Padjadjaran

Abstract. This research is going to make inventorial and classification of medical terminology that use in Oncology Surgical Clinic in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung. Hasan Sadikin Hospital give information or list of directions and medical terms that very specific (in terms of medical vocabularies) that hard to understand by people. We could see this from information boards, directions, and list of disease that use medical terms that hard to understand by people who has no knowledge about medic. In order to understand those terms that used by Hasan Sadikin Hospital, they need to socialize and make the terms more familiar to hospital's costumer to make the transfer of information between hospital and patience could go well. Therefore, the effort to inventory all the terms that use by Hasan Sadikin Hospital is by making list of name/glossaries.

Categorized in *Lexicology*



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(ABS-102) SINGING THERAPY AS AN EFFORTS COMPETENCY TO THE PATIENTS OF AUTISM CHILDREN

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Abstract. There is one problem in this study, namely: how the application of singing therapy as an effort to increase the linguistic competence in the patient of autism children. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The source of data used in this study came from a video of autistic patients who did singing therapy obtained from youtube. The technique of provision of data which is done in this research is the see and note technique. Based on the results of data analysis, it concluded several things, namely that the singing therapy for the patient of autism children is a good thing done because it will help them to improving their linguistic abilities. If the patient of autism children has a good linguistic competence, then he will be able to communicate with others. By doing the singing therapy, they will learn the language in an interesting and fun way. The method used in this therapy is done slowly, starting from the smallest linguistic element. The success of this therapy is determined by internal and external autism factors. The benchmark for the success of this therapy is that the patient of autism children are considered capable of speaking when they can be invited to speak and write though only to fulfill demands given to him.

Categorized in *Language testing and assessment*



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WRITING MODEL WORKSHOP IN STUDENTS' PROPOSAL WRITING AT THE DEPARTMENT OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE EDUCATION OF FPBS UPI

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This research is motivated by the ability to write thesis proposal of the Department of Sundanese Language Education Department of FPBS which is still insufficient, because there is lack of learning model of appropriate writing thesis proposal. Therefore, it is necessary to have a learning model of writing an effective and efficient thesis proposal. The purpose of this study is to describe students' ability to write research thesis proposals before and after utilizing writing model workshop.

The method used in this research is quasi experiment involving 55 students as data source. Based on the result of research, it showed that pretest score average is 66,00 and post test score average equal to 83,18, with 27,755 t count. Thus, it can be assumed that there is a significant difference between the ability of students in writing thesis proposal before and after utilizing writing workshop model. Thus, it can be concluded that writing workshop model can improve students ability to write thesis proposal in the Department of Sundanese Language Education of FPBS in 2017-2018 academic year.

Keywords: writing workshop, thesis proposal.